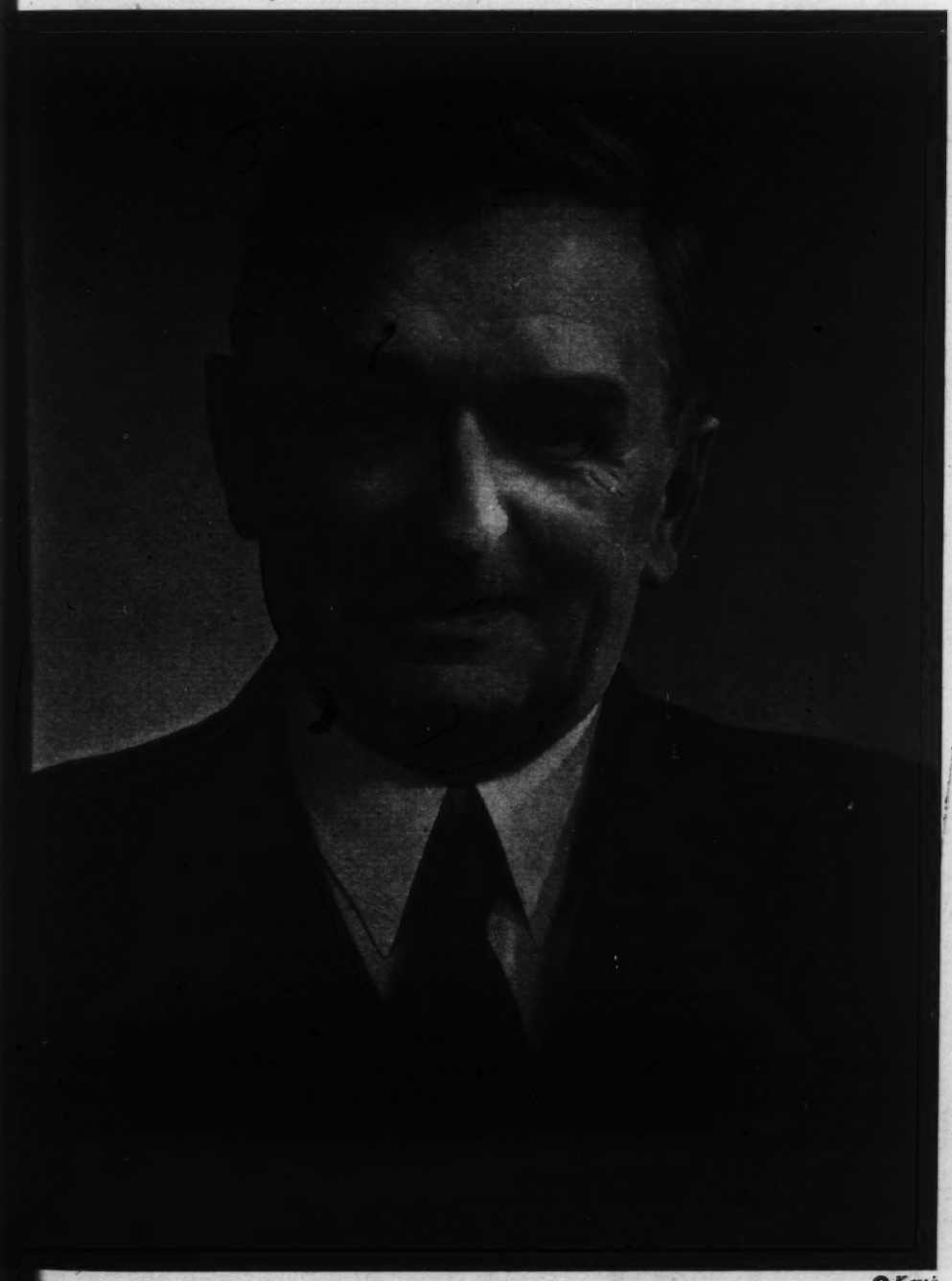
Saturday Night

October 16, 1954 • 10 Cents



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PREMIER MAURICE DUPLESSIS: A battle of principles.

The Front Page

Some political strategists have been licking their chops as they think of the juicy possibilities of an all-out brawl between Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Duplessis, but their hungry expectancy does them no credit. The struggle in Quebec is much more than a contest for regional power; it is a battle of principles, and its outcome will have a profound influence for years to come on the way this nation is to develop. The issue is national unity, not control of a voting machine, and if opponents of Mr. St. Laurent put the nation's interests before their own, they will help instead of hinder his efforts to remove a formidable barrier from the road to honest unity.

When Mr. St. Laurent began his attack on Duplessis, in an address to the Reform Club in Quebec City, he was speaking more as the Prime Minister of Canada than as the leader of the Liberal party. From a narrow party point of view, there was no urgent reason why he should end the uneasy truce between the Federal Government and the Quebec administration. Indeed, if it were only a matter of political

WHY PRIVATE SCHOOLS?
By Robert E. K. Rourke: Page 7

THANKS TO LIFE INSURANCE BOUGHT IN TIME . . .

he goes to university – just as his father planned

The career this boy has his heart set on *could* have been lost to him completely when his father died . . .

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HEAD OFFICE • LONDON, CANADA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

expediency, there was more risk of loss than chance of gain in a purposeful challenge to the Duplessis control of Quebec. But, as the man chiefly responsible for the affairs entrusted to government by the nation, Mr. St. Laurent has powerful reasons for issuing the challenge.

Only a man who is himself a product of Quebec's way of life could challenge Quebec's belief that French-Canada cannot retain its racial and religious identity without the most jealous guardianship of what it considers to be provincial rights. Mr. St. Laurent's successor will, in all probability, be an English-speaking Protestant, badly equipped to persuade the people of Quebec that their fears of central authority are groundless. But unless those fears are allayed, there isn't the slightest chance of success in the Dominion-provincial conferences that must pave the way for needed constitutional reforms. These are the potent arguments that must have led the Prime Minister to make his move against Mr. Duplessis.

Two or three Conservative spokesmen have been insisting that the struggle in Quebec is nothing more than a difference of opinion over the allocation of sources of revenue — a matter of who's to collect which taxes. Undoubtedly, in view of their party's unfortunate dalliance with Duplessis, they wish that it were really so. But it isn't. The big issue is whether an entrenched administration in one province can achieve an autonomy that, if sought by other provinces, would transform Canada from a nation to an uneasy alliance of petty states.

Sound Suburbia

THE SNOBBISHNESS of suburbia, recorded diligently by writers and cartoonists, has become proverbial, but there are heartening signs that under the artificial polish there still beats a simple, honest heart. We saw such a sign a few days ago on the marquee of a suburban cinema: "It's Rita on the Prowl again! In Sadie Thompson!" No concession to book-club culture there — but what a temptation it must have been to emblazon the marquee with "Somerset at his Spiciest". That the temptation was resisted may be a good indication that Maughamism is not yet a problem in suburbia.

Bones and Books

WHEN WE met Dr. Gordon Ostlere, who writes good-humored books under the name of Richard Gordon, his first remark after the conventional greetings was, "I hope you don't expect me to be funny". Reassured, he relaxed. "It can be awfully trying," he said. "You write a mildly funny book and then people stand around waiting for you to convulse them. But don't misunderstand

The Front Page

me. I don't want to write serious books and I like to make people laugh. It's probably easier to do the serious stuff, though—it doesn't look quite so bad when it falls flat on its face."

A chubby little man in his early thirties, Dr. Ostlere started his literary career by producing three slim but sternly medical volumes on the subject of anaesthetics ("the beauty of anaesthesia is that the patient can't talk your ear off"). That led to a job as an assistant editor of the *British Medical Journal* ("my window looked out on St. Pancras Station, and one of us had to go"). He went—to sea

DR. OSTLERE: Slogging at it.

as a ship's doctor. "At sea there was nothing to do but to drink gin with the chief engineer. So I kept myself busy writing *Doctor in the House*, based on my experiences as a medical student. When we put in to an Australian port I sent the manuscript off to a publisher and forgot about it."

Back in England, he settled down as an anaesthetist in Oxford and got married. Meanwhile, more and more people began buying *Doctor in the House*, and he wrote a sequel, *Doctor at Sea*. It, too, was a success, and he left medicine to devote all his time to writing ("like so many others, I always wanted to be a doctor, worked hard and then found that it was not my profession at all"). Now his office is a back bedroom in his house in North Oxford, "complete with desk, typewriter, Oxford Dictionary, Fowler's *Modern English Usage* and Roget's *Thesaurus*".

He works slowly, producing 500 to 900 words in a daily stint that goes from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. "You have to slog at it. It's like cramming for an examination the whole time." Recently he bought a tape recorder and "one of these days I'll dare to use it". His first novel, *The Captain's Table*, has just been published. It tells about the captain of a tramp steamer who gets command of a liner. "You can't go on being funny about doctors," he had said earlier. "The critics may say it is undergraduate humor—but then I think that a lot of undergraduate humor is rather funny."

Gallant Mr. Greene

GRAHAM GREENE, the British novelist and playwright, seems recently to have become less of an apologist for Roman Catholicism and more of a defender of the foibles of women. Not so long ago he was berating his church over its refusal to give Colette full funeral rites and now he is defending Lady Hardwicke, who, while in Mr. Greene's company, was not allowed into a London night-club because she was wearing slacks.

"We can't be correct all the time, nor even sensible all the time," said Mr. Greene, a sane and moderate pronouncement with which no one will quarrel. "But," he goes on, "slacks are most becoming." Perhaps on Lady Hardwicke, by all accounts a handsome woman, but Mr. Greene should not let his gallantry lead him into such sweeping generalizations. When it comes to slacks, beauty needs to be not so much in the eye of the beholder as in the proportions of the wearer.

The Faces of Cities

THE PRESS reports that came from Philadelphia, where Town Planners from all over the continent met a couple of weeks ago, showed that the professionals can be just as strident, opinionated, contradictory and confused as the members of any neighborhood study group who set out to solve the problems bedevilling cities everywhere. They have argued for and against expressways, downtown parking, rapid transit, metropolitan areas and a dozen other topics.

Fortunately, along with the conflicting notices has emerged another concept, a picture of Philadelphia itself, which must be enlightening to Canadians accustomed to the bickerings and procrastinations of their councillors over these same questions. Fortunate, that is, if it arouses Canadians to an awareness of what has been done there and of what can and ought to be done here.

Philadelphia, of course, had the advantage of being "planned" from its founding. When William Penn established it in 1682, it was laid out with due regard for the fine trees natural to the site, and succeeding generations of citizens have taken pride in the city's green belts. Thus, today

The Front Page

they are prepared to spend close to $5 million on their parks system, a huge sum for even a big city, but astronomical beside the niggling few thousands most Canadian parks superintendents are granted. Their river is clean enough for trout; their ponds are stocked so that youngsters can fish close to home; they have one of the finest and largest open-air theatres on the continent, with parking facilities for patrons so well operated that they are the envy of all other places catering to crowds; they have sports fields and five golf courses within this area.

Other cities have done as well. Minneapolis has made the 18 lakes within its city limits into a glorious parkland. Visitors to the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford have been impressed with what has been made of the river area there. But hundreds of other cities across this country have rich natural assets and ignore them. We don't need million-dollar budgets or even wealthy benefactors. We could do for a start with vigilant citizens who guard green areas jealously and look on the wanton destruction of trees as a criminal offence.

Minds and Votes

DR. BROCK CHISHOLM recently came forward with the interesting idea that politicians should be elected on the basis of their scores in IQ tests, rather than on promises and platforms. Such a procedure would make parliamentary activities a good deal livelier, but it's doubtful if it would bring about much of an improvement in government. As a rule, men whose IQ ratings look like cricket scores prefer, if possible, to strike out on private intellectual adventures, and this makes it difficult for them to adapt themselves to mass standards and demands. One can imagine them, as parliamentarians, trying to escape the awful pressure of mass administration by doodling mathematical designs on parliamentary pads, or writing experimental verse, to be mailed (free, of course) to esoteric periodicals. A more fruitful idea, perhaps, would be to make the right to vote dependent on tests of intelligence.

Official Smoke

THE FURNACES of the Federal Government, we are told, daily consume about $2 million worth of old currency. While a twenty-dollar bill may last three years, the ones and twos usually are as limp as disposable tissue at the end of eight months, and eventually all the bills, crumpled, foxed, dog-eared and unreliably mended with tape, find their way into the official incinerator. This reminds us of a story, probably apocryphal, told at the end of World War II. It seems that when the German armies advanced on Paris, the various foreign legations took to burning their secret documents. The Canadian legation, which had no secret papers to speak of, was so embarrassed by its smokeless chimneys that it resorted to burning old newspapers in its fireplaces. Perhaps Ottawa should save its old currency for crises of this sort. The resulting smudge would at least have some sort of official status. Indeed, to put a match to great piles of the frightful new bills would be an act of grace.

Squandered Wealth

MOST CANADIANS seem to regard conservation much as they do virtue; it's a good thing, but rather dull and unprofitable. The few who keep on trying to shake the public out of its shocking apathy towards the squandering of natural resources must often feel like switching to some easier mission—preaching brotherly love to beasts of prey, for example. They had reason to rejoice a couple of weeks ago, however, when Mme H. E. Vautelet, President of the Canadian Association of Consumers, suggested to her organization's annual convention that conservation was a matter with which all consumers should be concerned.

Ashley & Crippen

Mme VAUTELET: Living on capital.

"For 200 years," she said, "the white man in North America has been spending this capital, on which our lives depend, like a drunken sailor on a spree. Today some of our rising costs of living are merely the dwindling of the dividends from this capital we have eaten up as we went. From leached-out soil to poisoned rivers, from ruined forests to sinking water tables, the future food of our children is draining away. The day has come, I think, when we should face the fact that our boasted standard of living has been partly bought out of capital, not income."

The heartening thing about Mme Vautelet's statement is that it puts the problem of wastage of resources to the people directly concerned, the consumers, not as a question of abstract principle but as a matter of self-interest. The standard of living enjoyed by Canadians depends in a very real way on the handling of the country's natural wealth, and unless the factory worker as well as the farmer understands this, laws designed to prevent the plundering of our resources can never be truly effective, because the public support needed for proper enforcement will be lacking.

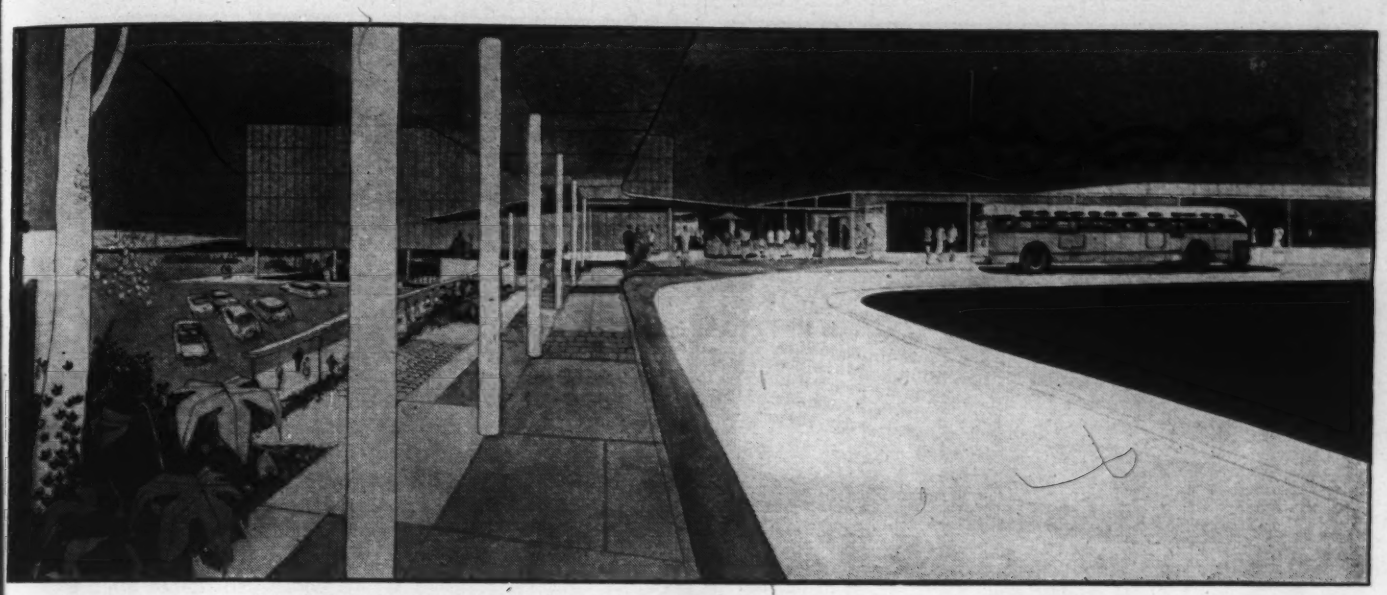
Mme Vautelet and the officers of her Association have been sharp-eyed guardians of the interests of Canadian consumers. Sometimes they have been hasty, often they have been shrill, but as missionaries of the gospel of conservation they can do work for their fellow citizens that could make all their other efforts appear insignificant.

Field Course

OFFICIALS of Canada's Department of External Affairs were pretty worried as they awaited the Jamaican Government's petition of protest about the odd goings-on at the Shawnigan Lake School for Boys in British Columbia. "This is a matter in which there appears to be no precedent to follow," one official was quoted as saying — an embarrassing admission indeed, because being caught with your precedents down is virtually indecent exposure in the world of diplomacy.

The "matter", of course, was the way some very superior persons at the school had treated the lovely Jamaican bride of one of the teachers. They let her know, she said, that it would not be a good idea for the innocent little boys to see "a colored woman" around the place. When the story came out, the press and the public gave an enthusiastic thumping to the school's governors, who hastened to issue a flaccid statement that there had been a "regrettable misunderstanding".

The furore began to die down when the governors let it be known that a much warmer welcome would be given the young woman if she returned to the school, where her husband was stolidly sitting out the storm. But how are the uncontaminated young gentlemen of the school reacting to their environment now? Have they been permitted to take a lively interest in the field course in toleration that, willy-nilly, has been made available to them? Has the radio news been heard at Shawnigan Lake, and how's the sale of the daily papers at the tuck shop these days?



CONVENIENT ACCESS FOR PRIVATE AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION: DELIVERY IS SEGREGATED

Suburban Shopping Centres of Tomorrow

Architects Plan Combined Services to Eliminate Driving Into City

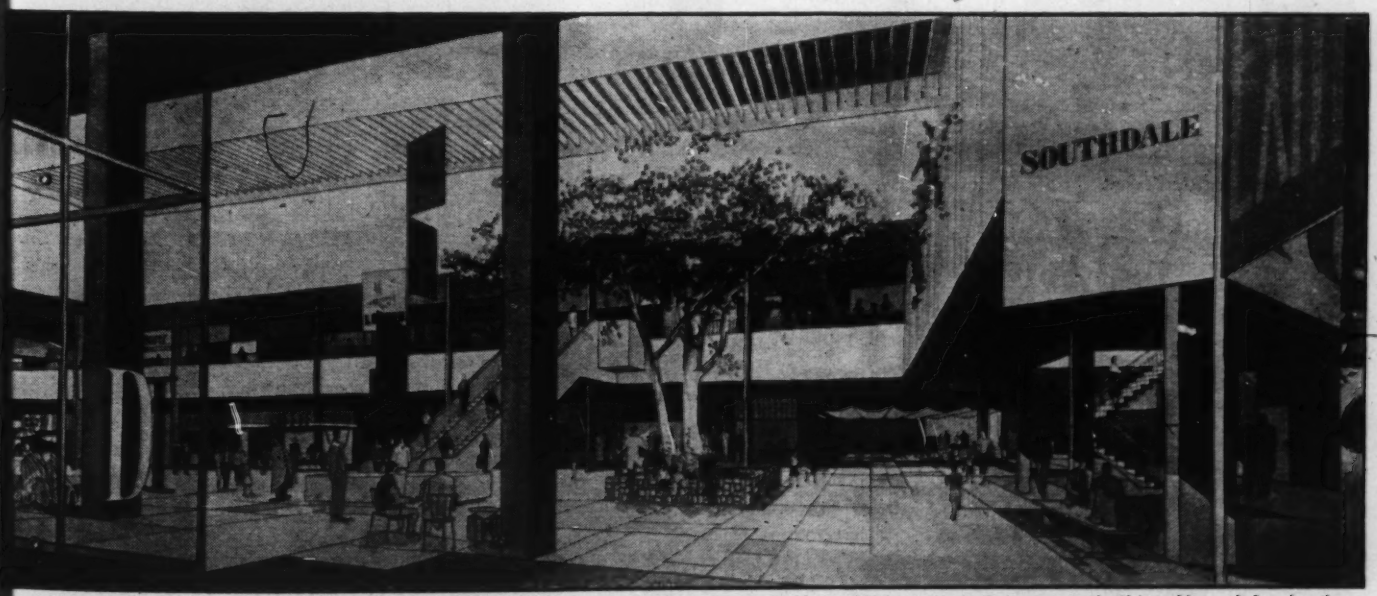
"Shopping Centres of Tomorrow," an exhibition recently seen at the Design Centre, Ottawa, is a presentation by American architects of plans for ideal centres designed specifically to accommodate the large and growing suburban, automobile-driving population.

Circulated by the American Federation of Arts, the exhibition presents plans for large, modern centres in which suburbanites can purchase practically every modern service and commodity without having to travel into the city.

According to the exhibit, a centre should be so planned and located that those who live at the limits of the primary trade area which it serves need drive no more than 15 to 20 minutes. A buffer zone would protect the surrounding residential area from disturbances and shopping traffic. Deliveries and other operational services would be on roads screened from the view of customers, or by underground passages.

There would be adequate parking space and a well-regulated traffic flow. Shelter-walls and covered malls would provide protection from the weather and plenty of room for window-shopping and strolling in safety.

Tomorrow's centre is seen as a handsome, comfortable spot that is more than just a place to shop—a spot that provides, in many ways, a social centre that often is lacking in a suburban community. Many developments surrounding major Canadian cities now employ these principles of design.



Photos NFB, courtesy Department of Citizenship and Immigration

LIGHT, AIRY SPACE, ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY FACILITIES AND SHELTER COVERED FROM WEATHER

LEADING DEPARTMENT STORES LOOK TO

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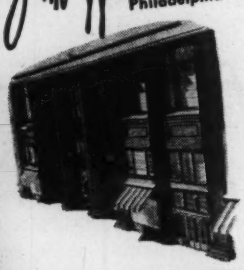
Neiman-Marcus

Dallas

Neiman-Marcus, internationally famous Dallas specialty store, uses the Burroughs Sensimatic Cycle Billing Machines in its accounts receivable section, and is extremely well pleased with their operation.

John Wanamaker

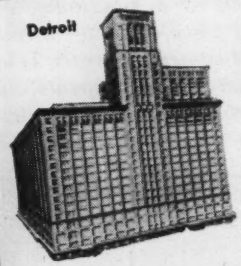
Philadelphia



John Wanamaker, founded in Philadelphia and famed throughout the world, considers the Burroughs Sensimatic accounting machine ideally suited to handle its cycle billing of customer accounts. Thousands of regular, budget and revolving credit bills are processed through these machines each month. The Burroughs Sensimatics "produce volume and variety with ease."

THE J. L. HUDSON COMPANY

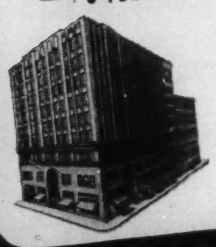
Detroit



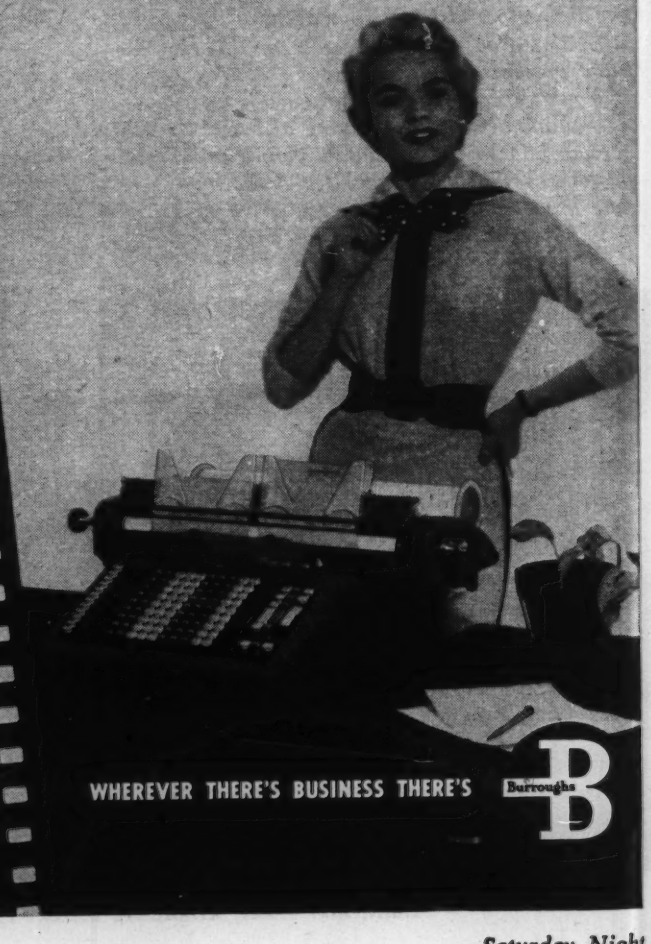
At The J. L. Hudson Company of Detroit, one of America's largest department stores, Burroughs Sensimatics handle all customers' accounts billing. Because of this successful, rapid handling of charge and deferred payment accounts, Hudson's also uses Burroughs Sensimatics to compute the payroll for its more than 14,000 employees.

Simpson's

TORONTO



The Robert Simpson Company Limited of Toronto, Canada, internationally famous for its slogan "You'll enjoy shopping at Simpson's," says "Our use of Burroughs Sensimatic accounting machines on an efficient customer billing system contributes to much greater customer satisfaction."



WHEREVER THERE'S BUSINESS THERE'S Burroughs B

The Independent School: A Needed Contribution

By ROBERT E. K. ROURKE

SOME YEARS AGO, I overheard one father tell another that he was sending his son to private school. "Good heavens," commented the second father, "What's he done?" And that remark just about sums up the opinions held by some Canadians about private schools. For, in some minds, the private schools are repositories for "mad boys, bad boys, and sad boys"—the screwballs, the behavior problems, and the homeless.

Now the fact is that most boys in private schools come from sound homes. Their abilities are average or better, and their parents send them, not to get rid of them, but because a particular school has something special to offer to their particular boy.

There are other misunderstandings about private schools. To a surprising number of Canadians, "private" school indicates "private" profit. While it is true that some private schools are proprietary in nature, operating for the profit of the owner, many private schools are completely non-profit-making. The so-called *independent schools* are operated as educational trusts by boards of governors who work without pay. These schools are sustained by their fees and by gifts from private individuals; their educational policies are independent of control by church or state. What I have to write about stems from my experiences in independent schools. I believe that they have an important role to play in Canadian education.

In some ways, I am a strange proponent of independent education. I am neither private school born nor private school bred. The family budget of the Rourkes did not permit it. So I went to high school, studied under some excellent teachers, and got an educational foundation requiring little apology. In January, 1928, I joined the staff of Pickering College, and from that day to this my work has been centred in the field of independent education in the private school.

Right at the outset, I should like to get one thing straight. I am not about to attempt to prove that the system of independent education is better than the public system. That would be nonsense. The two systems are complementary and supplementary. Their diversity lends strength to Canadian education, and no one in his right mind would attempt to replace either with the other. Moreover, I am not in sympathy with some of the recent rather violent attacks on public education. In a system so vast, with so many complex problems, it is easy to find fault, particularly if one makes his observations at a safe distance from the classroom. I went through the public schools in the "good old days", and for twenty-five years I have worked in co-operation with the dedicated men and women who were creating the good new days. In my opinion, despite the old-timer's wishful memories of the little red schoolhouse, the public schools are getting better all the time.

I have been asked this question: "If a boy has a good home, attends a good local high school, and is an active member of his local church, what more does he need?" Certainly this boy is fortunate. Many have written about the deterioration of the home, and the fact that modern living makes good family life a rarity; many have commented upon the almost insuperable difficulties of the public school as it seeks to serve the needs of each boy and girl; and many have pointed out the weakened influence of the church on the young. In my day, nearly all the young people in our town went to Sunday School; now the practice is regarded as "sissy stuff" in many places.

Even in the best of homes, there may come a time when a child is better off away from his parents. Sometimes parents work hard and lay good foundations, but they hit a snag when the child reaches his teens. Dad and Mother suddenly find themselves classified as kill-joys and naggers, parental advice is interpreted as "just another sermon", home becomes a place of bickerings and resented restraints. This is a time when a good residential school may provide the boy or girl with an environment in which to practise the principles that the parents are striving to uphold. New personalities give perhaps the same adult counsel, but it now has a new force and flavor. Parental thinking on many topics comes to be accepted at par since it is seen to check with that of other adults of prestige in the new community. Home is the wonderful place one heads for on long week-ends; one can hardly wait to get there. In fact, sometimes the best way to bring a teen-ager to appreciation of both home and parents is to have him gain some lessons in community living in an independent school.

Fednews

THE DISTRACTIONS of home can be controlled in the independent school.

I COULD mention many good features of independent education, but I shall confine myself to two that seem of particular significance. The first has to do with the unusually fine opportunities for inspiring young people to do their best. Small classes, freedom in choice of staff, counsellorship, and well-regulated community life play their part. Surely the task of getting each individual to accept standards worthy of his gifts is an important aim of education. The adolescent too often wants to be independent of all restraint except for the tyranny of his own group. And the group often seeks to deny him the right to do his best. This "urge to be average", this deprecation of the good mind, is a dangerous form of anti-intellectualism about which much has been written. Too often the student who delivers an "A" grade is despised as a

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bookworm; the real sharpie is the boy who can pass "without cracking a book".

I think that the community life of an independent school can often help this situation. Distractions that cause all kinds of trouble in the home can be controlled at school. Many of the little things that sandpaper parental nerves do not arise in the school community. The telephone, for example, does not call the boy forth each evening to join his ambitionless pal who is going nowhere fast and wants company. There is provided a balanced diet of studies and co-curricular activities.

This latter is very important. One of the most persistent delusions in the parental mind is that the way to get a boy to work harder at algebra is to make him give up basketball or some other activity that he enjoys. Nothing could be further from the truth. I believe that the most effective achievement comes from a reasonably wide range of regulated and planned activity. Enthusiasms should not be suppressed; they should be controlled.

Of course, a school is a school, and to me that means a program based on some good, solid subject matter that presents a standard worth reaching for. Slogan-happy so-called "progressive" educators say rather smugly: "I teach children, not subjects". Now this statement may originally have had some shock value, but after having heard it on many occasions, I now find that the general effect on me is one of nausea. A teacher without a subject facing a student reminds me of a pitcher without a baseball facing a batter. They can only make futile gestures at one another.

The old idea about content was that, if the subject was difficult, then it was worthwhile; the new idea too often seems to be that, if the subject is difficult, then it must be eliminated. Both ideas are wrong, but, of the two, I think the second may be the more dangerous. Everyone should know something about tackling a difficult job that needs to be done. It is difficult to achieve some mastery of the social and natural sciences, and of the methods of communication and computation. But it is a lot more difficult for some than for others. Here is where the independent school with its smaller classes and high staff-student ratio has a unique opportunity to adjust tasks to capacities. The specially gifted can be challenged; the potential leaders are not paced by the good, solid citizens who should be trained to make good, solid followers.

There is another way in which the independent school can make an important contribution to the growth of the individual: the independent school can often help develop the art of group living. In these days of small families, the spoiled child is not a rare phenomenon. The child whose parents have made him the centre of the home demands, and usually gets, far more from his environment than he has any right to expect. What a salutary jolt when he finds himself in a community of lads of his own age, each of whom has the same privileges and the same responsibilities!

Now I do not by the foregoing mean to advocate a form of regimentation in which the individual loses his identity and becomes indistinguishably merged with his group. On the contrary, I believe that the respect of the individual for his group must find its balance in the respect of the group for the individual. Both at Pickering College and at Kent School, where I now teach, I have noted the flowering of individual blooms. Boys are not hounded

Ashley & Crippen

ROBERT E. K. ROURKE: Public school born and public school bred.

because they are different. Indeed, these colorful characters give a school community vitality and interest; they add that important touch of paprika. And in later years adult society will need them; from their ranks will come the creative thinkers who will push beyond the frontiers in the future. Every good independent school aims to produce a few intelligently maladjusted individuals.

FINALLY a word about the second feature of independent education that seems to me specially significant. This feature has to do with religion. Freedom for religion is to me the most important asset of the independent school. In public schools, "freedom of religion usually means freedom from religion". But I regard religion as a basic part of education; it is not merely the special concern of ordained clergy. I want my children to have an education that includes religion. Every parent has a right to make this choice, but I am of the opinion that the basic principles of Christianity must be a part of the teaching that I want my children to receive. At a time when thinkers everywhere feel that the basic problems of our generation are moral and spiritual, the religious aspect of education becomes especially important. I have heard headmasters say that the chapel is the most important building on the campus; and I have seen, both at Pickering and at Kent, that the worship of God is the most important activity that takes place in a Christian community.

Other things, some good and some bad, have been written about independent schools. Like public schools, they have their faults. Some say they are snob factories, and I regret to report that there have been grounds for the statement. But snobs are where you find them, and they are not all in independent schools. We had them in my high school, and I doubt not that they are present in almost every school. If an independent school has nothing to offer but snobbery, it will last only as long as there are enough snobbish adults to support it.

Some say that independent schools are undemocratic. I think that they are about as undemocratic as a taxi or a tailor-made suit. In a democracy, you can take a taxi if the bus is too slow or too crowded or if its route is not sufficiently direct; you have the right to buy a tailor-made suit if you can't get one "off the hook" that seems to fit; and you have the right to send your child to an independent school if you feel the school meets his needs.

All you need is the money. And this brings up an unfortunate fact; independent schools are expensive. Every headmaster of every independent school regrets this. Most schools give scholarships and bursaries to the limit of their financial ability, but resources are limited and budgets must be met. The big problem of the independent school is to enrol the students most likely to make full use of what the school has to offer. These students are not necessarily the sons and daughters of the wealthy.

In the United States, some highly endowed schools have a full-time staff member whose job is to seek out for enrolment students of quality, regardless of their financial status. My present school, Kent, has a rather unique solution to the problem. There is no set fee at Kent. Once a student is accepted, his parents decide in consultation what they can afford to pay. The amount may be five thousand dollars, or it may be nothing.

Canada should be proud of her independent schools. They have served her well in the past, and they will continue in the future to add variety and strength to the public educational systems of her provinces. Which should it be for your child? Public school? Private school? Although I'm strictly a public school man myself, I'm glad that my children had some of both.

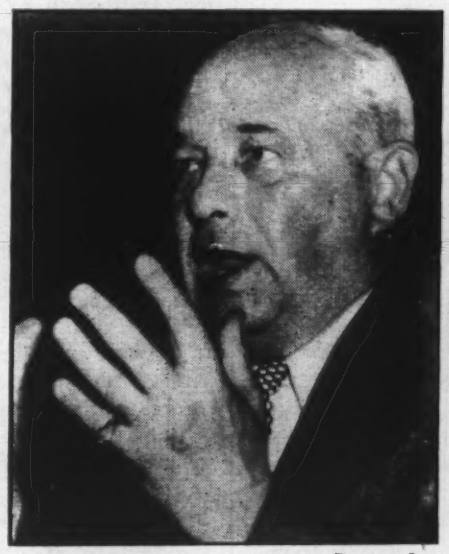
Letter from New York

Squalid Chapter on the Waterfront

By Anthony West

FOR MY VIEWS OF THIS SUMMER and early autumn may be somewhat jaundiced by the fact that hurricane Carol swept the lower part of my house on the Connecticut shore and didn't sweep it clean either. The hurricane came in at high tide and brought in about six feet of extra water, with some fair sized waves riding along on the top of that, so that we actually had a window on the first floor beaten in by surf. It was exciting at the time, but when the ball was over it was extremely disagreeable straightening out the mess.

When we got back to New York the boy murderers I told you about recently came up for trial. One of them was sprung fairly early because no witness had actually seen him strike the victim. The other sat out the hearing, looking young, distressed, and overwhelmed with trouble, sobbing a little now and again, while various witnesses described how he kicked in the head of a man who had never done him any greater wrong than that of passing through the same street in which he happened to be sitting. His attorney attributed the whole thing to the demon beer. The poor lad was only a kid; some fiendish barman had been feeding him pints; the boy was more sinned against than sinning. The twelve good men on the jury were swayed by this and found him guilty not of murder but of manslaughter.



Toronto Star

JUDGE LEIBOWITZ: Sour congratulations and a sober reprimand.

Once the verdict was safely in the police were able to disclose that the young man was on parole on a burglary charge, and that he had previously been in their hands for the rape of a minor. The jury looked somewhat glum as Judge Leibowitz imparted this information about the poor mixed-up kid to them, and told them in legal language just what fools they had been. The judge also offered an exceedingly sour congratulation to the boy's attorney, but he said nothing to the mother, who was present, in floods of tears, in the courtroom. Nobody so far has offered any comment on her reiterated statements, made to reporters and anyone else ready to listen, that her boy was a good boy, a really good boy, at heart.

You may recall that a year or so ago there was a fine old row in New York when the city fathers attempted to pass legislation making parents responsible for personal and property damage done by juvenile delinquents. They were slapped down by the psychiatrists, who came out *en masse* to say that what juvenile delinquents wanted was love, and that any legislation of this kind would make for ill feeling between parents and children and consequently cause more infant crime. The case of this infant murderer seems to prove that what the New York courts need is more law and less psychology. However valuable the work of psychiatrists may be in rehabilitating young criminals after their conviction, it seems to be more than counterbalanced by the harm they do in aiding young criminals to evade the consequences of their anti-social acts.

While this unfortunate miscarriage of justice was taking place in Judge Leibowitz's court, something even uglier was taking place along the waterfront. All last year a great fight for the control of the New York docks was going on, which began when the U.S. Army was driven off its New Jersey piers by criminal racketeers masquerading as a union. The fight culminated in an attempt to oust the crooked Union by a clean Union recognized by the AF of L. The clean Union lost an election by a margin of a couple of hundred votes, and last month the AF of L quit, handing back its membership to the entrenched criminal organization. The racketeers are currently collecting enormous fines in the form of back dues from the rebels who tried to make a stand for decency and honesty, and victimizing all

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the rebel union officials who mistakenly trusted the AF of L.

The critical election was quite simply swung by terrorism; the racketeers put the stevedores in bodily fear of what would happen to them if they fell in line with the reformers. The great shipping lines and the stevedoring firms gave the AF of L no support during the campaign because the racketeers were able to threaten them with substantial property damage and operating loss and the AF of L was not able to match this threat. The waterfront remains, in consequence, in the hands of the men who for years have recruited their aides in Sing-Sing, and have stolen millions of dollars from the people of New York. All in all, it has been a remarkably squalid chapter in the city's history.

THERE were all sorts of interesting things going on at the New York State Democratic Convention the other day. The young Roosevelt lost the nomination for Governor to Averell Harriman, without losing any political ground. He, in fact, gained a good deal, both by the manner in which he took his defeat and by agreeing to oppose Javits for State's Attorney General. This demonstrated his willingness to trade and work with the regular Democratic machine on the one hand, and on the other put him in a strong position where he can manufacture as much limelight as he feels like staying in for the next two years.

The regular Democratic Machine had in the first place opposed Roosevelt and pushed Harriman, as a result of a policy agreed on by regular Democratic party machines across the country. The Stevenson campaign was fought over the heads of the regular State and big city machines by improvised amateur groups of the "Citizens for X" type, and by organizations such as Americans for Democratic Action, idealistic and eager bands who scorned the deals and arrangements that are the life blood of machine politics. Since amateurs of this variety have demonstrated again and again that they lack the stamina to keep a political organizaton going between elections, the machine politicians (whose saving grace is that they are in that sense practical) are determined to fight Stevenson's candidature in 1956 by putting up Harriman. Their theory is that Harriman is good enough to go the whole way to the White House in a Democratic year, and if he doesn't get the nomination he will still be a strong enough candidate to force the Stevenson supporters at the convention to make a deal with the big machines.

By his adroit handling of his interests at the New York State Convention, Roosevelt has put himself into position as an ideal compromise candidate if there should be anything like a deadlock between the Stevenson and Harriman backers.

They Say:

Correspondent Richard Applegate, after his release from a Chinese Communist prison: Before this happened to me I was a reporter who tried to stay neutral in the cold war between freedom and Communism. But I'm not neutral any more.

Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, British Chancellor of the Exchequer: Two-thirds of the British regulations and controls have gone in the last three years. We have burned our identity cards, torn up our ration books, halved the number of snoopers, decimated the number of forms, and said good riddance to sixty per cent of our controls. This is the march to freedom we began when we came into office . . . But we need time to do our job properly. We have not finished it yet.

Prof. O. Hinchliffe, of Glasgow University: Increasing humidity so affects the vocal chords that those least gifted with song burst forth when rain is imminent.

Representative Emanuel Cellar (D-N.Y.): If Canadian trout and Scandinavian trout got together and spawned in the St. Lawrence River, and the children fish . . . were served in a New York restaurant by an Italian owner, how would that . . . owner label (them) . . .? That would be a fine kettle of fish . . . (And) what about striped bass and pickerel? Are they not entitled to protection against the un-American kind? What kind of shy discrimination is this?

Prof. Sidney Russ, British physicist: If cigarette smoking is responsible for the majority of deaths from lung cancer, how is it that the people of the United States, who smoke 30 per cent more cigarettes than we do, show a death rate for lung cancer less than half of ours?

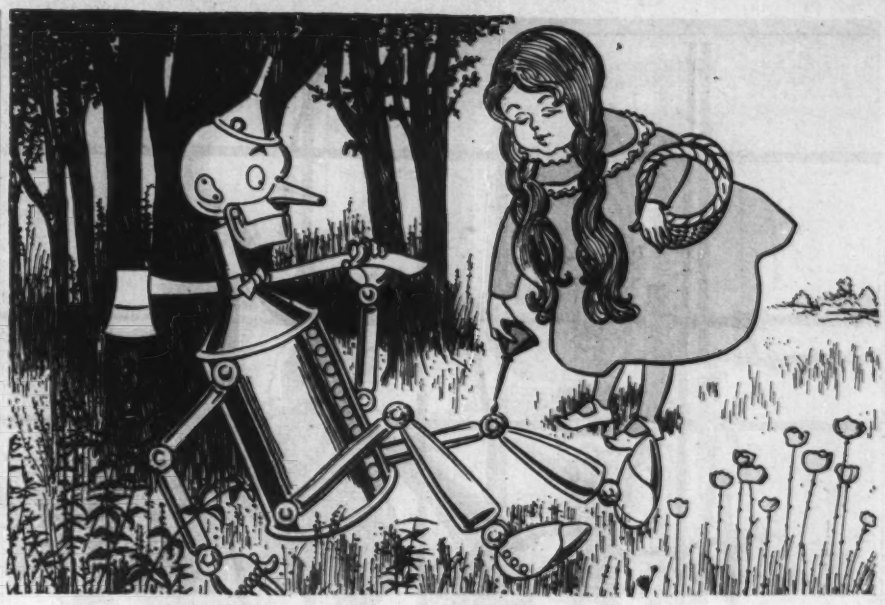
Sir Miles Thomas, on commercial TV: I am confident that if any coarse vulgarity was introduced here our typical British good taste would immediately recoil from it.

Georges Laffargue, French Senator: France is like a pretty woman who, if you insist too much on her fidelity, deceives you, but if you give credence to her good faith will end up by loving you.

Colin Clark, Director of the Agricultural Economics Research Institution, Oxford: The medicine that this country really needs is a good dose of cold water.

General Hasso von Manteuffel: People in England have no idea how few Germans want to be soldiers.

Harold Holt, Australian Minister of Labor: The Commonwealth is not breaking up, it is growing up.



Here's a good "lesson" about ARTHRITIS...

NEARLY everyone knows the story of "The Wizard of Oz"* . . . and how Dorothy, the little girl in this tale, met a man made of tin.

As the story goes, the Tin Woodman, after a year of exposure in the forest, could not move because his joints were badly rusted. So, Dorothy oiled his joints. Thereafter, the Tin Woodman was able to journey with Dorothy to see the wonderful Wizard of Oz.

In a way, this fable points up some important facts about the joints of the human body and the disease that often affects them—arthritis. Like the joints of the tin man, the body's joints can also "rust" or become stiff over the years. However, with proper medical care, they can usually be kept flexible and workable in most cases despite arthritis.

The most common type of arthritis . . . called *osteoarthritis* . . . occurs in middle age and later life, probably because of wear and tear on the joints. While it usually does not lead to severe crippling, it may cause varying degrees of disability. Consequently, recurring aches and pains in and about any joint . . . as well as tenderness and stiffness of the joints . . . should never be dismissed as "a touch of rheumatism."

The second most common form of arthritis occurs most often in younger people. Known as *rheumatoid arthritis*, it is a serious disorder that may involve all the joints. It can also be controlled in many cases when proper treatment is started early.

There is as yet no *cure* for either osteo or rheumatoid arthritis. Doctors, however, have many effective treatments for relieving pain and restoring joint function. Greater gains against arthritis will undoubtedly be made as new methods of therapy are perfected.

Meantime, there are some safeguards that all of us can take to lessen the chances of developing arthritis or to control arthritis if it does occur. Among such precautionary measures are—keeping your weight down; maintaining good posture; getting enough rest and sleep and having periodic health and dental examinations.

To control arthritis, see your doctor promptly whenever persistent symptoms occur in any joint, or when you feel "run down." *Give him your complete cooperation and always rely on the individualized treatment he prescribes. So-called "sure cures" generally provide only temporary relief.*

Today, when proper treatment is continued persistently, at least 70 percent of all arthritis patients are spared serious disability and returned to reasonably good health.

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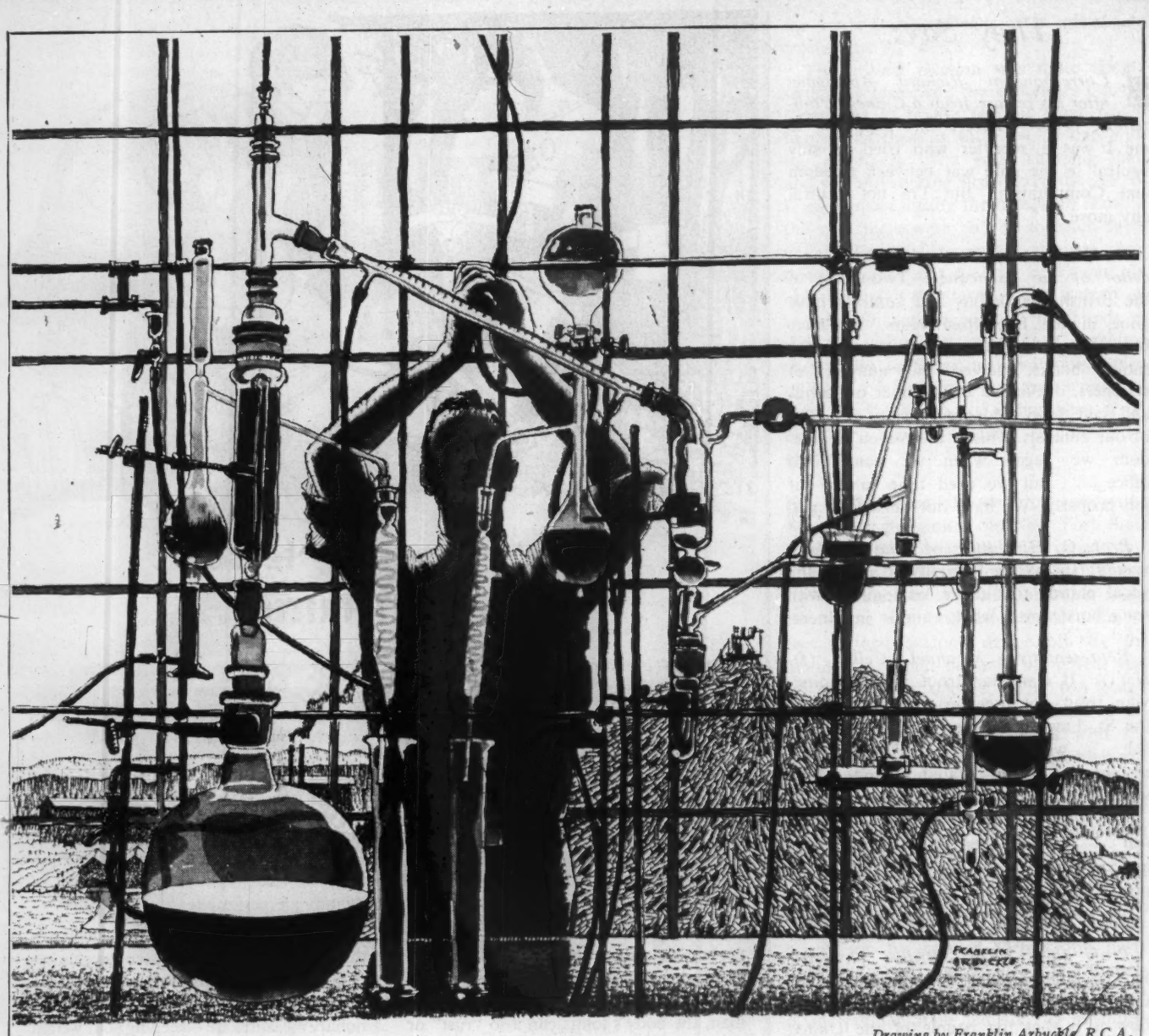

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Foreign Affairs

Britain Joins Europe

By Willson Woodside

BEFORE the First World War the London *Daily Mail* once ran a headline during a big Channel storm: CONTINENT ISOLATED. It was not Britain which was cut off, but the Continent. Such was the attitude of the insular Briton of that day—though Bleriot had already flown the Channel.

A few days ago the British Foreign Secretary gave a group of Continental nations the unprecedented pledge that Britain would keep her present strength in troops and aircraft on the Continent so long as a majority of them decided this was necessary. This is a victory of the aeroplane, the atomic age—and M. Mendès-France. He has secured from Britain the pledge that France has sought ever since the European Army plan was launched, and which M. Bidault was unable to obtain at the bad-tempered Bermuda Conference of last December.

Bidault laid out the situation very clearly at that time. "The very idea of German rearmament is acceptable only as a military supplement indispensable to the common defence. *It must not be considered as replacing other troops.* We must not permit the supposition that the American and British counterweight might go, the German divisions merely replacing those now maintained on the continent (by Britain and the U.S.)."

The demand which Mendès-France has now pressed through to satisfaction—by rather brutal methods, which shook the Western alliance to its foundations—was made fruitlessly by Bidault. "The size of the American and British forces stationed on the Continent should represent a certain proportion of the European and notably the German forces. . . The French Government believes that the creation of the European Defence Community could and should assure to it the right to be consulted before any modification of the forces."

The Americans did proceed, though belatedly, to give France the most far-reaching guarantee ever made by the United States Government to a foreign power. The essence of it was that the U.S. would maintain in Europe its present forces, or a fair share of the forces needed for defence of the North Atlantic area, so long as there remained a threat to the security of that area. The promise was,

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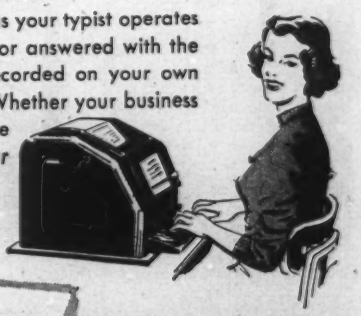

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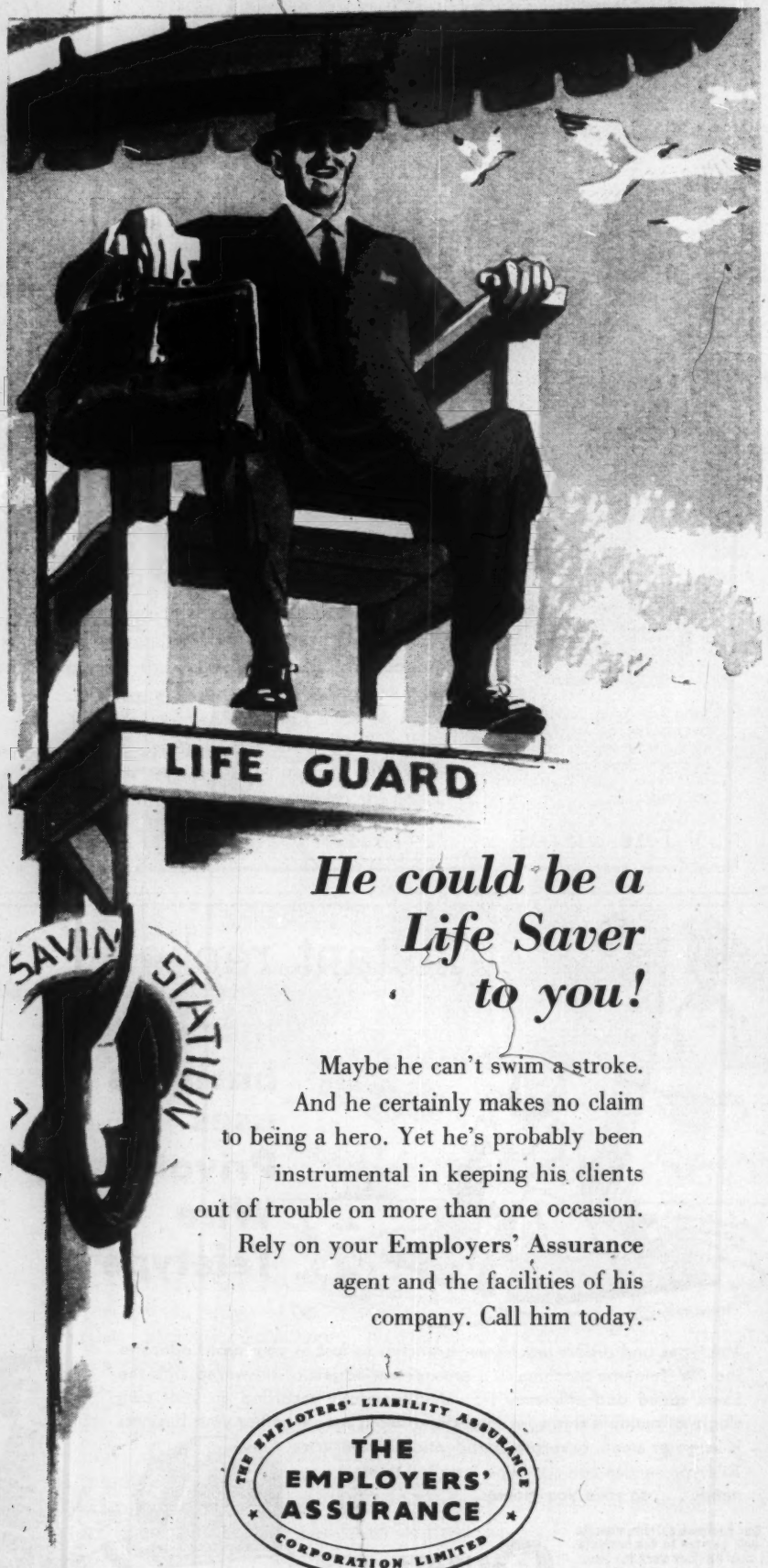

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as Mr. Dulles says, "as solemn and definitive an obligation as the United States is constitutionally capable of making". Mr. Dulles told the Nine-Power Conference in London, indeed, that as the situation stands today, the President of the United States could not renew that exact commitment. He warned that a great wave of disillusionment had swept over the people and Congress with the defeat of the EDC and that it would take a new movement towards unity in Europe to retain full U.S. support.

It was with this warning and with what one delegate called "the optimism of despair" that the Western European representatives, the British, the Americans and Canadians sat down to try to build a new structure out of the wreckage of the EDC. Eden's new offer on the part of Britain suddenly turned gloom into hope. Compromises put forward by that indefatigable European, Paul-Henri Spaak of Bel-

International

SPAAK: Compromise plan of Belgian Foreign Minister wins the day.

gium, and the tireless diplomacy of our Lester Pearson quickly produced a new plan aimed at fitting Germany and Italy into the Brussels Treaty, and the enlarged Brussels Treaty Organization into NATO. There is, of course, the small matter of getting these plans through the Paris Assembly.

But Mendès-France has undertaken to put all the effort of his government into securing ratification of the new agreement, as he would not do for the EDC Treaty, which he had *not* negotiated.

In a way it was a retrogressive step, to give up the EDC, which was to have laid the foundations for a federation of Europe, for the Brussels Treaty, which was just an alliance between national states. But in Strasbourg, where the Council of Europe was sitting while the Nine-Power Conference was going on in

London, the new development was welcomed. For years the delegates at Strasbourg have wrestled with British reluctance to becoming closely tied in with Western Europe. Many of them felt that the latest British move may justify the loss of the EDC.

The British decision to join Europe, after playing a balancing role for centuries, was urged and supported by many of the most serious papers. *The Times* declared that "morally, culturally and geographically, Britain is now a European power. In this jet age of the hydrogen and rocket bomb, the whole of Northern Europe is the Low Countries as far as Britain is concerned." Britain had tried to remain aloof from Europe's troubles, but there had always been a Louis XIV, a Napoleon, a Kaiser Wilhelm or a Hitler to prove it must be otherwise. Therefore Britain must now decide to "play her full part".

The Observer was even more definite. It said that the way things have been going shows that there is something seriously wrong with the ideas on which Britain has been relying for her vital security. It believes that the crisis has been wrongly presented in terms of "German rearmament"—as I have always stressed in these columns. "The facts of the present situation do not justify Western fears being fixed on Germany. . . The dominant fact of Germany's contemporary situation is that she is the country most sure to be utterly smashed up if another world war breaks out. . . It is obvious that Germans are likely to be even more cautious about risking a new world war than are other people."

Then this paper goes on to ask the big question: "How are we to live safely beside the totalitarian power bloc which today extends from Saxony to the Yellow Sea?" And it finds that, if the British want Western Europe to be defended, and if they accept the need of a German contribution to this task, "the question of whether the German troops shall constitute a German Army, or one contingent of a European Army, depends solely and entirely upon our willingness to join the European Confederation needed to create such an army."

The Observer thinks there is no question of an Atlantic Army or Confederation being formed in the near future, although such a link with Canada and the United States might be possible at a later date.

Confederation, the editorial goes on to elaborate, is an imperfect form of government, impossible to submit to parliamentary control, but without the irrevocability of federation. It has been devised for just such situations as the present one, where states decide that their chief military interests are identical, but are not ready to amalgamate their sovereignties in other matters.

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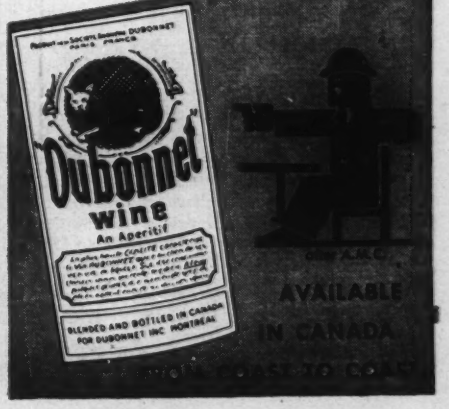

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Ottawa Letter

Distinguished Visitors and Apparitions

By John Stevenson

OTTAWA, after an unkindly summer, has been basking in mellow autumnal weather and an air of liveliness, uncommon in October, pervades the city. Distinguished visitors are thick as leaves in Vallombrosa and the mills of hospitality, governmental and private, are grinding busily for their entertainment.

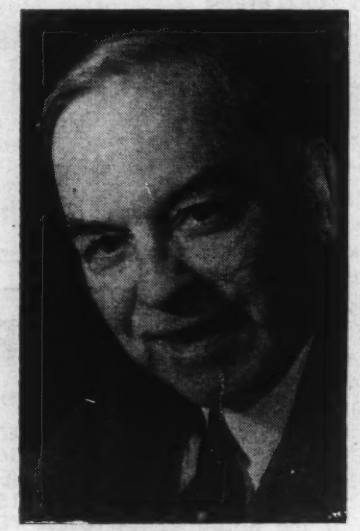
Foremost in rank among these visitors is the Secretary for Commonwealth Relations in the British Cabinet, who entered public life as Philip Lloyd-Greame, became Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, and then was elevated to the peerage as Lord Swinton. He has always been rated one of the High Tory members of the Ministries to which he belonged, and he is now making a tour of Canada to inspect the different offices that Britain keeps up here to maintain personal contacts with leading Canadian personages.

A brace of more learned guests of equal eminence are Sir William Hamilton Fyfe, who served in succession as Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, and Aberdeen University, and Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, an Indian scholar who held a chair in the University of Oxford before he moved to his present post as Vice-President of the Republic of India.

A large contingent of representatives of the 14 countries that subscribe to the so-called Colombo plan arrived here, including such eminent politicians as R. G. Casey, Australia's Minister for External Affairs, who, during the Second World War, was a member of the British Cabinet. The experts and technicians of these busy delegations were busy for a week beforehand, preparing the agenda for the important conference on the operations of the Plan.

A group of prominent leaders of the British woollen industry has also been in the capital, for the purpose of persuading the Tariff Commission that the clamorous demands of domestic woollen manufacturers for better protection against British woollen exports are unjustifiable.

The manufacturers mobilized to buttress their case several mayors, who told dolorous tales of the plight of their towns as the result of the disastrous impact of British competition upon their textile mills. But the British case for maintaining the present woollen schedules has received valuable support from spokesmen of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the Canadian clothing industry. Both sides are assured of an impartial hearing from Hector McKinnon, the admirable Chairman of the Tariff Board, and his colleagues.



MACKENZIE KING: Contact.

The two contestants for the soul of French-Canada, Prime Minister St. Laurent and Premier Duplessis, were trysted to meet in an effort to work out some concordat about Federal and provincial rights of taxation. While optimism about the outcome of the meeting was pitched in a very low key, some hopes of good results are cherished. Egan Chambers, the Progressive Conservative candidate for Westmount-St. Antoine, gets credit for acting as the honest broker in arranging the meeting, but he would not have succeeded without the strong backing of the new Minister of Transport, George Marler, who is already making himself a force in the Cabinet.

The verbal duel between the two political leaders has been suspended, but they will be less evenly matched at the conference table; Mr. St. Laurent has a finer intellectual equipment and a cooler mind than Mr. Duplessis, who is prone to substitute abuse for logical argument and is too often a prey to his emotions. In his last contribution to the debate on the fiscal issue, he talked a lot of prodigious nonsense when he advanced the thesis that Quebec was "different" from the other provinces and therefore must be allowed to keep her life and administration in a segregated compartment.

The town is still talking about the startling revelation made in a nationwide broadcast by Percy J. Philip, who professed to have held an interview recently with the spirit of no less a person than

the late Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

Mr. Philip, a charming man of cultivated tastes and a general favorite in Ottawa, had served the *New York Times* with fidelity and distinction for many years as its correspondent, first in Paris and later in Ottawa, until about a year ago, when he retired to well-earned leisure in the little town of Aylmer in the Ottawa Valley.

In the course of his duties at Ottawa he had managed to establish friendly relations with Mr. King and apparently once during a voyage across the Atlantic, the pair had engaged in prolonged talk about the eternal verities and the mystic elements in life, whose exploration and interpretation were a ruling passion with Mr. King from his youth onwards. On this occasion Mr. King was entranced to detect from certain symptoms that his fellow-voyager was "fey", an old Scottish word, which means gifted with powers of divination or second sight.

Mr. King in life was for many years an assidious communicator with departed spirits and was wont to regale favored intimates with accounts of conversations he had held with the spirits of old associates, from his mother, President Franklin Roosevelt and Sir Wilfrid Laurier down to his beloved terrier Pat. Thus it was not unnatural that, after death, he should seek to exercise his gifts of spiritual communication to regain contact with friends still earthbound. It was equally natural that his spirit would hover over the Ottawa Valley, the scene of his political triumphs, but it would also sense that it would be futile to try for spiritual Communion with the insensitive souls of a corporation lawyer like Mr. St. Laurent or a tough western agrarian like Mr. Gardiner. So it must have been overjoyed one afternoon to find Mr. Philip in a meditative mood, seated on a bench near Mr. King's old home at Kingsmere. Mr. Philip was exactly its cup of tea. He was "fey" and therefore susceptible to spiritual communion, and he was well-informed about politics. His broadcast was delivered with a sympathetic touch and delicate artistry.

Now a great controversy rages as to whether Mr. Philip actually had his reported conversation or "faked" it as a *jeu d'esprit*. One theory is that he started by drawing upon his fertile imagination to amuse a company of ladies, who were his wife's guests and that after the success that attended his imaginative recital of his interview, frequent compliance with requests for its repetition to other gatherings bred in his mind a firm conviction that his conversation with the spirit of Mr. King was a reality. Indeed it is reported that he has since exercised successfully his gift for spiritual contacts to achieve communion with the spirit of his favorite poet, Robert Burns, a very different person from Mackenzie King.

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By CAROL PEARSON

With a foreword by Kathleen Coburn, M.A., B.Litt., F.R.S.L.

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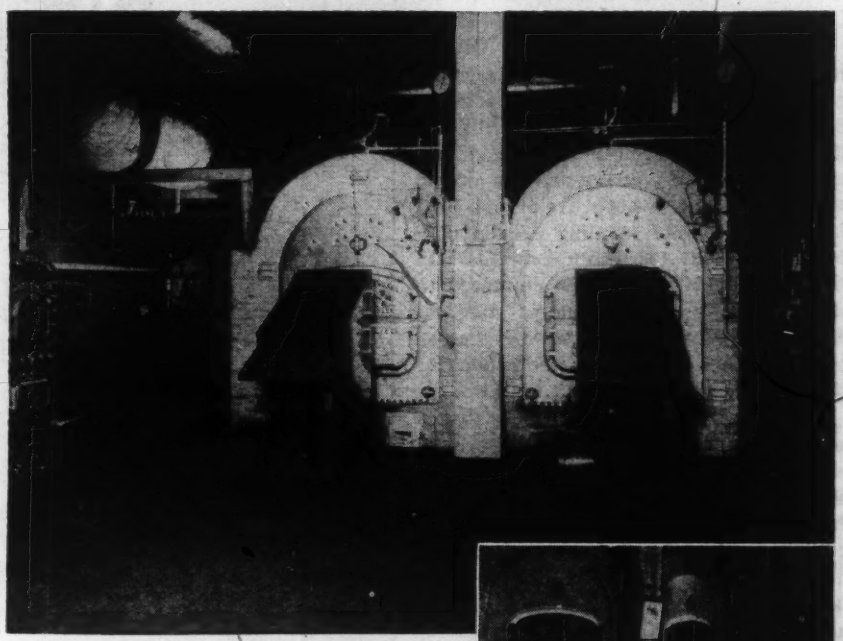

Loretto Abbey as it is today (top) with Iron Fireman stokers installed in four boilers which supply domestic hot water and steam for heating and laundry processing. Lower picture shows the old model Iron Fireman stokers which carried the entire heating load from 1928 to 1951.

The two original Iron Fireman stokers (small photograph at right) operated for 23 years with a total repair bill of $14. In 1951 they were replaced with up-to-date models, and at the same time two smaller hand fired boilers (used for laundry steam and domestic hot water) were equipped with Iron Fireman stokers. With these new, modern stokers in all of the boilers, fuel cost dropped from $11,224 to $9,556 a year—a saving of $1,668—in spite of an added heating load of 6,000 feet of radiation.

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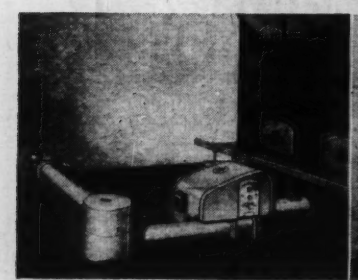

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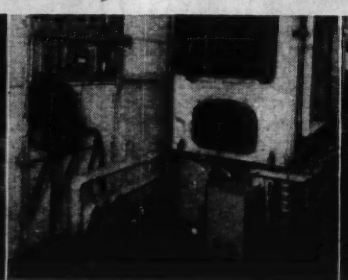

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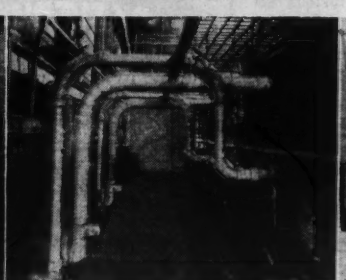

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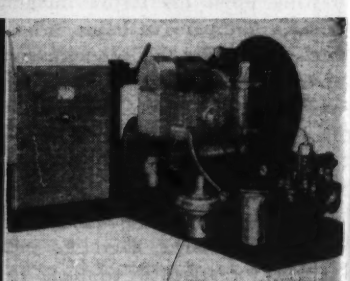

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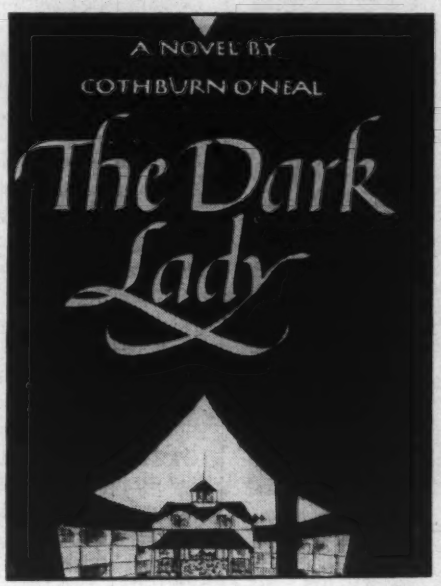
Books

My, My, Said the Earl of Oxford

By Robertson Davies

ALTHOUGH FICTION is said to be unpopular at present, historical novels appear to be widely read, and when I mentioned this to an experienced bookseller recently he said that it was because the historical novel provided the reader with a pleasant form of escape. I have read several during the past few months which appear to me to have provided escape for the author, also—escape from probability, escape from artistic taste, and escape from any obligation to write in a decent style. Unfair though it may appear to make one book stand for many, *The Dark Lady* by Cothburn Madison O'Neal presents the faults of a whole school of historical novels in such a gross form that I want to write about it at some length.



Jacket design

Without attempting to summarize the plot of the novel, it is about a girl named Rosaline de Vere, who makes her living as a boy player in the same company of Elizabethan actors as William Shakespeare; she disguises herself as a lad named Ross Allen. Rosaline is a gifted writer, but because the temper of the time does not permit of female playwrights, she gets Shakespeare to sell her work as his own. She writes all of the plays that we attribute to Shakespeare (taking an uncommonly short time to do it); she has an affair and a secret marriage with the Earl of Southampton; she gets herself interestingly involved in Elizabethan and Jacobean politics.

There is nothing wrong with this plot. But we demand credibility in a novel, and Professor O'Neal has not made Rosaline's adventures credible. Now when I use the word credibility I do not mean that every incident in every story should be immediately and easily believable; I mean that the author must bring sufficient art to his work to make us suspend our disbelief; we must prefer to believe his story, rather than to reject it. There are hundreds of novels with essentially incredible plots which achieve this effect. Professor O'Neal has not made it possible for us to believe, or to wish to believe, that Shakespeare's plays were written by his heroine, for an instant. He has bitten off more than he can chew.

The life of an author or a playwright is usually a dull one. He sits at his desk, patiently driving the quill for most of his time, and when he is not doing that he has little energy for adventure. But the heroine of an historical novel must not lead a dull life, and so Professor O'Neal has made the writing of the greatest plays in all literature an incidental part of his little girl's crowded existence; she is busy at the far more interesting pursuit of love. On page 89 her creator even manoeuvres her into a sweater, causing the Earl of Southampton to exclaim "Hey, that's no disguise!" It is as a sweater-girl that Rosaline is most effective; as a poet we do not believe that she could manage a radio jingle.

Professor O'Neal, who is head of the department of English at Arlington State College in Texas, has obviously read many of the plays of Shakespeare, and he knows the *Sonnets* so well that he has presented them in his book as an ingenious love-diary, part of which is written by Rosaline, and part by Southampton. Two of the sonnets—the bad ones with all the "Will" puns in them—he allows Shakespeare to have as his own. The poet, it should be explained, is a very minor character in the piece, meagre of intellect though a good-hearted sort of chap. But the professor never gives Rosaline anything to say which suggests that she could write a sonnet; he quotes plentifully from Shakespeare, but the quotations never belong to the people in his story.

It is astonishing how flat the dialogue in this book manages to be. When Rosa-

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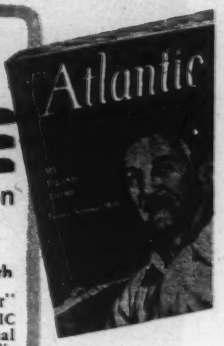

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line confronts her father, the Earl of Oxford, and tells him that her revelations might bring shame upon his house, that Elizabethan nobleman and poet can only say, "My, my. So they would." When her lover is disturbed, this she-Shakespeare can only say, "Now, Hal, don't get upset". We are told of the Earl of Essex, by one of his mistresses, "He has a lot of girls worried"; a love-affair, in this novel, is likely to be described as "carrying-on".

As is virtually obligatory in historical novels, we are given peeps at royal persons, in this case Queen Elizabeth and James I. Elizabeth is a hag who compares very unfavorably with Rosaline; she is made to scratch herself under the breast, to show that she is not a very sanitary old lady, and she is very much down on ambitious women; Rosaline meets her, of course, when she is disguised as a boy, and the Queen's anti-feminism is one of her reasons for keeping her genius a secret. James is equally unsympathetic toward women; he has a tantrum in which he says hard things about them. Neither of these royal portraits would be utterly incredible if they were drawn with more art, but Professor O'Neal is short on art. And he is victim of the common but pitiable delusion that a contemptuous portrayal of a great historical personage is a sign of superior insight in a writer.

There is about *The Dark Lady* a strong hint of Hollywood, and not Hollywood at its best. Perhaps Professor O'Neal hopes that his book may be made into a film. It could happen, and if it does happen I shall certainly take pains to see it, for it will be one of the funniest movies of our time. If I were casting it, I do not think that we could do better than secure Judy Garland for Rosaline, and as the author has drawn him, the Earl of Southampton is perfect for Mickey Rooney. Probably Victor Mature would do as the Earl of Essex. Marjorie Main would be just right for Elizabeth, and if Percy Kilbride could be persuaded to play James I, an interesting impression of *Pa and Ma Kettle at Court* could be achieved.

A first-rate historical novel is a complex and fascinating work of art. The author may distort history, if he does so artfully and persuades us that his fiction is, for the time of reading, better than fact. He may make his people speak in modern colloquial English, but he must not make them speak so vulgarly and flatly that they are incredible as people of consequence in any age. He may bring in royalties and nobilities, but he must not set them up as cardboard figures, to be knocked over by his own creations. He may put a genius into his story, but he must not make his genius talk and act like a pinhead. Above all, he must not import the provincial nonsense of his own age into another age, and treat it as though it were natural law.

THE DARK LADY—by Cothburn O'Neal—pp. 313—Ambassador—$3.95.

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NEVIL SHUTE: Book illustration from a photograph by Clayton Evans.

Slide Rule: Autobiography of an Engineer

By NEVIL SHUTE: PART I

IN December 1918 the ranks of the army at home were hurriedly combed for clerks to man the demobilization centres; a student could obviously function as a clerk and the fact that when the centre opened the first man to be demobilized would be me carried no weight with the sergeant. Accordingly I was sent to Shorncliffe Camp near Folkestone for training in the simple clerical routines that were involved. Shorncliffe had been an R.A.F. instructional camp, and there were still one or two aircraft there, derelict in a hangar. I spent hours sitting in the smelly, oily cockpit of a Sopwith Camel, studying the instruments and the controls and making sure I knew how everything functioned. It was the first aircraft that I had ever had the opportunity to handle and examine intimately, and I made the most of it. I backed it up with a little book by Sayers on the theory of aeroplane construction and by a very comprehensive anonymous book called *Practical Flying*. All told, I did a lot of aviation study in my last days in the army.

Aviation pursued me, for I was sent to Dover, where the demobilization centre was a camp on a saddle of land behind the Castle. And there, railed round and let into the turf, was a stone silhouette of a little monoplane, because this was where Bleriot had landed when he had flown the English Channel only nine years previously. Beside that little stone paving the centre was set up; I worked there for two days and then walked through it to demobilize myself.

I do not propose to deal with the three and a half years that I spent at Oxford in any detail, because I was a very ordinary, humdrum undergraduate. I excelled at nothing, won one prize only, which I spent upon a set of drawing instruments and a copy of *The Earthly Paradise* by William Morris, rowed in the college second eight, and took third-class honours in Engineering at the end.

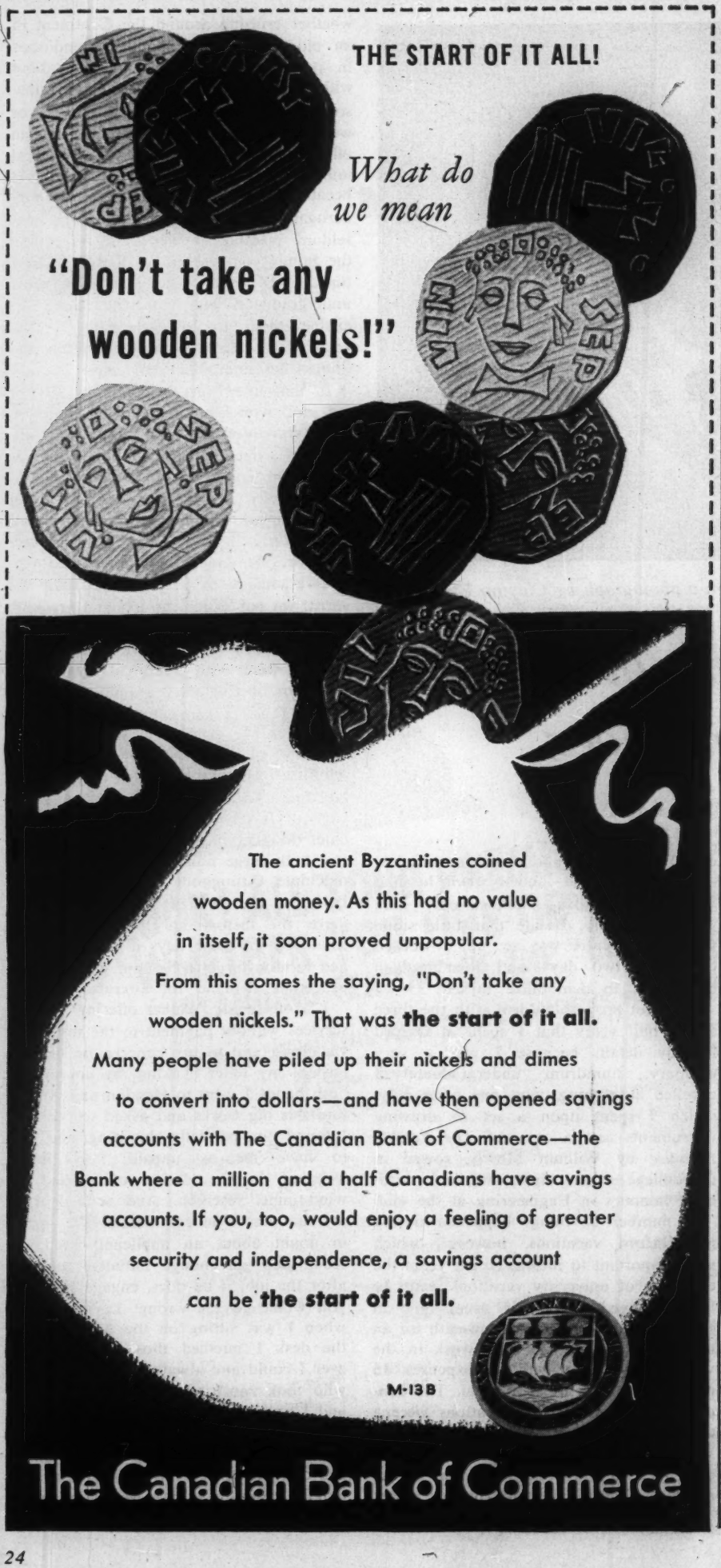
A number of things happened during my Oxford vacations, however, which were important to me. In recent years the character of university vacations seems to have changed, and it is usual now in England and in the Commonwealth for an undergraduate to take paid work in the vacations to assist with his expenses. In my day this was most unusual. The concept then was that the vacations were a time for leisure and for private study and reflection upon information that had been gleaned from university dons during the term. Leisure, in that context, meant working at whatever interested one most, whether cruising around the Continent in an old car to study political conditions in post-war Europe, or walking about with a gun and a dog getting to know something about the family estates, or working unpaid in an aeroplane design office, as I did. Paid work was almost unheard of in my day, not, I think, because there was anything socially derogatory about it but because it was seldom possible to get paid for doing the things you wanted to do for a short time, and in those affluent days most undergraduates had sufficient money to enable them to live modestly in the vacations while they worked upon the things that interested them most.

In that first Long Vacation of 1919 I did not work, but laid the foundation for a recreation that has served me well. My old friend and schoolmate, Oliver Sturt, had come up to Oxford after a short service in the navy. He found an advertisement in the Personal column of *The Times* by an old Southampton solicitor, Mr. Hepherd, who wanted two undergraduates to help him to sail his yacht; we put in for the job and got it.

The other thing that happened to me in the Oxford vacations was that I commenced work with aircraft. Through the Professor of Engineering and a colleague of his I got a somewhat indirect introduction to Mr. C. C. Walker. Mr. Walker was one of the senior officials of The Aircraft Manufacturing Company at Hendon, known as Airco for short. Captain Geoffrey de Havilland was the chief designer of Airco and the company had built large numbers of de Havilland machines throughout the war, from the D.H.1 to the D.H.11. By modern standards the factory at Hendon would be small, but in those days it was enormous and far too large to be kept going on the peacetime demand for aircraft.

I wrote to Mr. Walker offering him my services without payment in the university vacations, and to my concern he did not answer my letter. Taking my courage in both hands I went to Hendon and walked into this big works and asked to see him. I found him perfectly charming, and glad to have me as unpaid, very junior assistant in the design office and on wind-tunnel research. And so I learned my first lesson in commercial life—when in doubt about an applicant, wait and see if he's got enough initiative to come after the job; if he does, engage him, and you won't go far wrong. In later years when I was sitting on the other side of the desk I pursued those tactics whenever I could and always engaged the man who took most trouble to get the job, and I was never disappointed.

Airco at that time was near its end as a company manufacturing aeroplanes, and de Havilland and Walker were already making plans to start a new company of their own, to be known as the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de Havilland Aircraft Company. In the meantime they were allowed to go on working in the empty design offices that had been so busy during the war, with a very small staff most of whom were working out their notice. They had the use of a wind tunnel which was seven feet square in its working section and capable of a wind velocity of about a hundred feet per second, a good equipment for its day, and here they were testing models for the new commercial aeroplanes they hoped to build.

I was fortunate in beginning my association with de Havillands at this time, before the new company was formed, when they had practically no staff at all and were glad of any unpaid help. It is interesting to think back to those beginnings of a great company. When I went back to them for the summer vacation I found that all the paid design staff at Airco had vanished except one apprentice called Mackenzie, but de Havilland and Walker were still working in the echoing, empty offices, and the wind tunnel was still going upon the aerodynamic models of the new designs, and one woodworker was still making the models. Throughout that summer Mackenzie and I worked the wind tunnel and carried out tests, assisted now and then by Mr. Walker when the job demanded three men, plotting the results on many graphs and estimating the performance of the aircraft, doing the hack work for two great designers, listening to their sane, practical experience as they pored over the results upon our drawing boards for hours on end. Some people are born lucky, and I count myself lucky that my aviation career opened in such circumstances as those.

There were still a few aircraft going through the shops, to be examined thoughtfully in the lunch hour. Mostly these were repair and overhaul jobs. The London-Paris service in those early days was run by Aircraft Transport and Travel, Ltd. using mostly D.H.16s; the D.H.16 was a single engined aircraft with a Napier Lion engine, based upon the D.H.9a of the war. It was a biplane with one pilot in an open cockpit just behind the engine and under the centre section of the upper plane, and behind him was a very little cabin for four passengers. There was, of course, no wireless and no toilet or anything like that; the machine cruised at about a hundred miles an hour, so that if there was a beam wind or a head wind the trip to Paris would take over three hours. Engines were not so reliable in those days as they are now and there were no navigational aids at all; judged by modern standards there were many accidents, but the service grew.

It was exciting to be in aviation in those days, because development went at such a pace. Already the new model of passenger

SIR T. O. M. SOPWITH who designed the Sopwith Camel, "the first aircraft I examined intimately".

transport was in operation, the D.H.18. That was the first aeroplane that de Havilland designed solely as a transport, without using any of the units in production for military aircraft. It was a full-gap biplane, which means that the fuselage was so deep as to fill the space between the upper and the lower wings, so that the top wings sprouted from the top of the cabin and the bottom wings from the bottom; in those days this was a novelty in a large aeroplane. To us this was a very big machine; it had one Napier Lion engine of about 450 horsepower; it carried eight passengers and one pilot, and it had the very high stalling speed of about fifty-five miles an hour, which caused a great deal of pessimistic head wagging among the pilots when it was first introduced. An interesting feature of the machine was that the pilot was seated in an open cockpit behind the cabin looking over the top wing, an arrangement which gave the pilot a fairly good view when flying but a very poor view of obstacles ahead of him upon the ground. The cynical pointed out that since the pilot's position was the safest in the aircraft, being nearest the tail, it ensured that the designer would get an intelligent account of the accident.

When I went back to work at de Havillands in the Easter vacation of 1921 the new company had been formed, and the move to Stag Lane aerodrome near Edgeware had taken place. Stag Lane had been a training aerodrome in the war, a very minor one run by a civilian flying school, and there were still funny little training single-seaters known as the Caudron Louse lying derelict in corners. The new company was in a tiny way of business, and they were still glad to have my unpaid work, for money was very tight. The buildings consisted of one wooden hangar of perhaps ten thousand square feet floor

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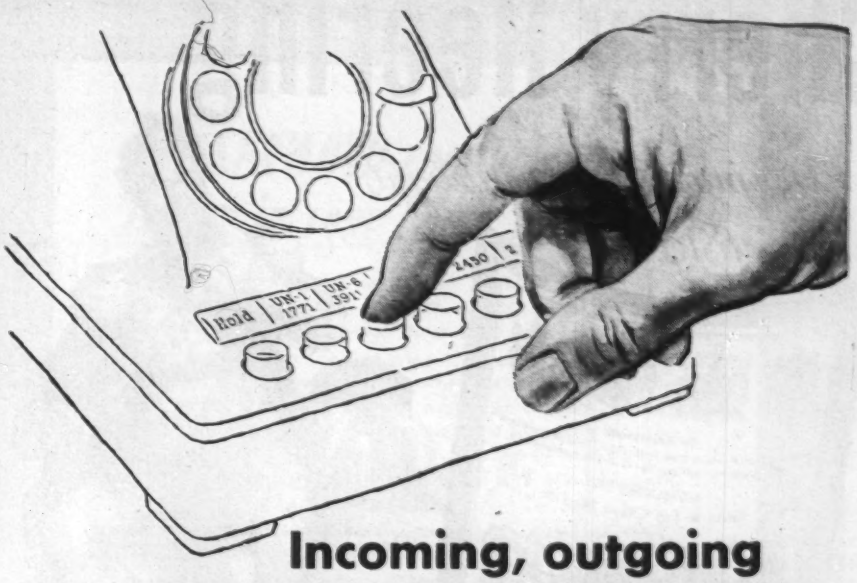

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area which accommodated the woodworking machinery, the machinists' and the fitters' shop, and the aeroplane erection, and three canvas covered Bessoneau hangars in rather dilapidated condition which housed the aeroplanes. The head office was a little weather-board building of three rooms, one of which was shared by Captain de Havilland and Mr. Walker, one by Mr. S. Barbe, the business manager, and Mr. Nixon, the secretary, and one by the telephone girl and the typists. The drawing office was an old army hut which in the interval between the end of the war and its occupation by the new company had been a chocolate factory, unsuccessful. In this there were assembled ten or twelve draughtsmen of the old Airco staff, and Mr. King, who did all stress and performance calculations, and from whom I was to learn my job.

In these surroundings the new company began work, and many of the team in those days are still with the company in these days of the Comet; I sometimes wish I was. It is no small achievement for a man to have assisted to build up a great enterprise like de Havillands from such small beginnings; a man who has done that can look back on his life and feel that it has been well spent. And in those days the beginnings were small indeed. To run the lathes and milling machines — or should those words be singular? — power was needed, and the cost of bringing electric power to the site was probably prohibitive to the infant company, though there was electric light. Perhaps the cost of an electric motor was the difficulty. At any rate, Mr. Hearle and Mr. Mitchell, his foreman engineer, got hold of an old German Benz aero engine from some scrap heap; gas was available on the site, and so they set it up to run on coal gas to drive the machinery, using three of the six cylinders, and that old engine drove the shafting for the machine shop for two or three years.

It was all like that. Apart from aeroplane construction, the earliest venture of the new company was the de Havilland Air Taxi Service, which used a light bomber of the recent war, the D.H.9, converted to carry the pilot and two passengers. That was a biplane powered by a Siddeley Puma engine. At the conclusion of the war many brand-new Puma engines were hit twice with a sledge hammer and sold for scrap metal, and the infant company acquired a considerable number of these engines for a pound or two and proceeded to cannibalize them and rebuild them into engines for the charter fleet.

This is the first of nine excerpts from "Slide Rule: The Autobiography of an Engineer" by Nevil Shute. Copyright 1954 by Nevil Shute. Published by William Morrow and Company, Inc. and George J. McLeod Limited, Toronto. The second instalment will appear in next week's issue.

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The bristles and back of your brushes, the gasoline in your car, the breakfast cereal you eat or the medicines on the shelf . . . all these and many, many other commodities common to your daily life must be refined or processed from raw materials to make them useful to you. And this fact gives you a real interest in Canadian Vickers, because Canadian Vickers designs and builds the equipment used in the processing.

Fractionating Columns, Digesters, Catalytic Regenerators, Agitators, Kettles, Cookers and many other intricate pieces of equipment you likely never heard of, leave the Canadian Vickers plant almost daily for the Food, Chemical, Oil industries and others who process the things you need to live a better life.

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Warner Bros.

BEN ALEXANDER and JACK WEBB: violence and melodrama.

Films

Color Interest

By Mary Lowrey Ross

DRAGNET opens with a murder which splatters the entire screen with blood. This sanguinary episode is the central business of the plot and Director Jack Webb was in such a hurry to get it before the audience that he rushed it in ahead of the credit list. As it turned out there was no great hurry, since he had plenty of bloodshed in reserve. Mr. Webb uses human gore on every possible occasion—for sensation, for emphasis, for plot-development—sometimes, if he can find no better reason, merely for color interest. This is entirely in line with present trends. Bloodshed, particularly when enhanced by Technicolor, represents a special licence taken by directors of action melodramas. After seeing *Dragnet* I would like to urge that it is time some of the boys had their licence cancelled.

The story itself, we are told, is a true one, based on documentary material several feet high in the files of the Los Angeles Police Department. It is taken at the monotonous yet staccato pace that Jack Webb has employed so successfully in radio and television.

The victim here is a gangster, one of the charter members of an organization whose members appear to have no particular occupation beyond bumping each other off. Its hero, Joe Friday (Jack Webb) is a Los Angeles detective dedicated to the rounding up and punishment of criminals. He is tough, cunning and resourceful, and when it comes to handling low-class characters is none too fastidious in his methods.

Dragnet may be, as it claims, an authentic study of police procedure in Los Angeles. But with all its fancy documentation it is still primarily a show, a piece of routine, if exaggerated, entertainment intended to shock, startle and occasionally bludgeon audiences into attention. Jack Webb himself presents the picture of an entertainer rather than a sleuth. He has at every moment the unshatterable assurance of a public master of ceremonies and he moves through the film, not with the clump-footed walk of a member of the force but with the unmistakable, stylized, wonderfully coordinated gait of the actor.

The film won't bore you any more than a railway collision or a three-way motor accident would bore you. But railway collisions and motor accidents, however stimulating to the onlooker, aren't particularly desirable in themselves, and neither are pictures like *Dragnet*.

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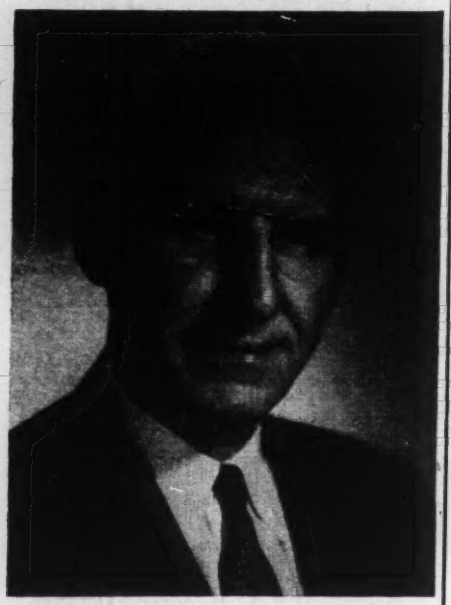
Royal Bank Appointment



Appointment of H. A. Channell as Supervisor of The Royal Bank of Canada's branches in the British West Indies, with headquarters in Port of Spain, Trinidad, is announced. He succeeds J. W. Bradshaw who retires on pension. Mr. Channell, formerly Assistant Supervisor of branches in Quebec, New Brunswick and Eastern Ontario, takes over direction of an area which is assuming increasing importance in the Royal Bank's far-flung chain of over 70 branches outside Canada's borders. For many years, the bank has been closely integrated with the financial and economic life of the British West Indies where it has grown to be a real and attractive symbol of Canada. The Royal Bank of Canada has pioneered in fostering commercial relations and trade between Canada and the Caribbean, and the appointment of Mr. Channell serves to re-emphasize the importance with which the bank regards the area.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

Dividend Number 189

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending September 30, 1954, payable November 25, 1954, to shareholders of record October 15, 1954.

By Order of the Board,

R. R. MERIFIELD,
Secretary.

Montreal, September 27, 1954.

Chess Problem

By "Centaur"

EHRENSTEIN'S MINIATURE with Queen chameleon echo mates (SN, Aug. 1, 1953) has the help of two self-blocking black Pawns. By moving the black King off the Rook's file, L. Vetesnik gets the white King actively co-operating:

White: K on QR6; Q on KB4; P on K2. Black: K on QB4; Ps on Q2, Q4 and Q5. Mate in three.

1.K-R5, K-B3; 2.Q-Kt8, etc. 1.K-R5, K-B5; 2.K-R4, etc.

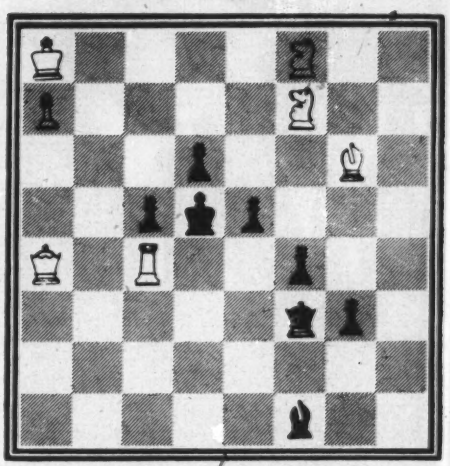
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 86.

Key-move 1.B-Q6, waiting. If RxKt; 2.BxKt mate. If RxP or KKt any; 2.Kt-Q8 mate. If QKt any; 2.Kt-K5 mate.

This was Williams's last problem; it was on his pocket board when he died in 1922.

PROBLEM NO. 87, by A. W. Mongredien and J. de V. Escapon.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three.

Words and Music

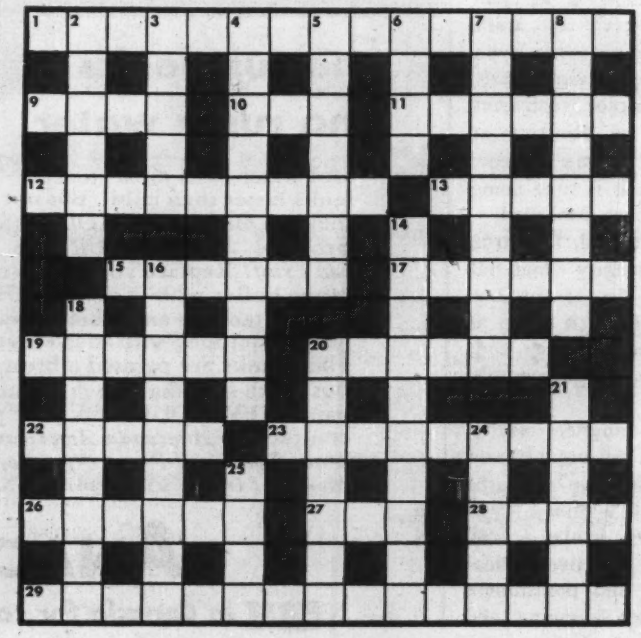
By Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Hyperion's autumn? A novel success by — (3,4,2,1,5)
9, 18. — The Man in the Pillowcase. (4,8)
10. Drink, little one! (3)
11. An attitude to strike again? The rest is evident. (6)
12. Where some feed on married couples? (9)
13. But for his story there would have been no 4. (5)
15. And to think we need them! (6)
17. Australians and Englishmen are this apart. (6)
19. Something to clean up after the pet? On the contrary. (6)
20. Author who uses a cape to disguise himself? (6)
22. Where one gets fresh air by the ounce? (5)
23. ENMTLY. (9)
26. Can't it be, where diplomacy is evident? (6)
27. Garland produced by sleight-of-hand. (3)
28. Several of them, no doubt, responded to "Flush" in the "Barretts". (4)
29. Did Wagner swear by such language? But there's a ring to it! (15)

DOWN

2. But the highway isn't, in comparison with the side road. (6)
3. I'd make friends with them if they were around. (5)
4. What did it avail a tart to change in this opera? (2,8)
5. Channels of escape? (7)
6. Does the successful composer give himself these? (4)
7. A personal confession of discretion, perhaps, is not discreet. (9)
8. Li'l Abner's turned saint—doing what the W.C.T.U. does. (8)
14. If you have a change of mind, come up in short order. (10)
16. You'll be sorry! (9)
18. See 9.
20. I'm a call girl in Diana's service. (7)
21. "Slog and sweat" more than suggests a Churchillian one. (6)
24. Darn! I almost trod on the point! (5)
25. Is it Marilyn Monroe's heavenly body that has made her one? (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. See 9
5. Breath
10. See 9
11. Theft
12. Ashen
13. Inanimate
14. Earring
16. Divide
18. Stated
21. Herring
24. Landlords
25. Tasso
26. Surge
27. Stoplight
28. Remote
29. Hypnotic

DOWN

1. Socrates
2. Lurcher
3. Ibsen
4. Railing
6. Retriever
7. Abelard
8. Hatter
9, 10, 1 across. Onward Christian Soldiers
15. Intellect
17. Agnostic
19. Tantrum
20. Duress
21. History
22. Insight
23. Closer
25. Talon

(335)

Business

New Factors Now At Work In Investment Markets

By J. ROSS OBORNE

IN THE DIFFERENCE between 3 per cent and 2 per cent interest can have as much effect on the economy as the Atom Bomb.

Since the war, a whole new concept for ironing out the dips and rises in business has developed. This system is built around the interest rate that is charged for the use of money.

It has been proved that the whole economy can be slowed down or picked up by moves in the basic interest rate of as little as a quarter of one per cent.

The theory behind it is simple: people will borrow more money when the rate charged for its use is low and they will stop borrowing when the rate is high. No business will borrow money at high rates if what it pays is too high in relation to anticipated profit margins.

This policy of "managed money" is clearly shown by the actions of the U.S. Government in the last few years. Before the Eisenhower administration took over, continual controversy existed on the question of whether interest rates should be low or high. One faction favored high interest rates to curb inflation; the other low interest rates because of the cost of carrying the tremendous war debt. Interest rates were low at the time Eisenhower took over. From then on the policy changed. Efforts to curb inflation and make a dollar worth a dollar were resorted to. Interest rates went up and they went up quickly. It took business a little longer to react but, when it did, it showed all the signs of a healthy recession in the offing.

By June of 1953 rates were the highest in fifteen years. By then everyone was worried. England was positive that the U.S. was going to put the whole western world into a major depression. Business outlook was poor, business expansion had slowed down and inventories were high and not moving. Unemployment figures were rising rapidly. The U.S. Government even started to panic. They need not have been too concerned because the method used in raising interest rates to slow the boom could be just as effectively used to start the boom again.

Before the end of June, 1953, the whole policy of high rates had changed and low rates were on the way again. This policy has continued up until the present time. To give you an idea of what these changes in interest rates mean to you and me, let's look at a few examples here in Canada. Canada, incidentally, has followed the same general pattern as the U.S.A.

In 1952, a prime first mortgage could be obtained for about 4½ per cent. By June, 1953, the same type of mortgage would have carried a 6 per cent rate. Perhaps today the rate should be about 5 per cent, but oddly enough mortgage rates have a habit of going up much more quickly than they come down. Similarly a loan from a bank in 1952 might have been obtained at about 3½ per cent. By mid-1953 this rate was about 5 per cent. Even now this picture has not changed very much. While mortgages and bank loan rates have sometime been slow to change, the bond market has reacted more quickly. For example, in June of 1951, Dominion of Canada 9th Victory Loan 3 per cent Bonds due June 1, 1966, were selling at $98.00; by June of 1953 they had reached a low of about $92⅞; they are now selling at about $100⅞.

Where in the cycle do we stand just now?

We are told by economists, analysts and politicians that the U.S. economy is healthy again. The low interest rates seem to have done a good job. Business is borrowing again for expansion, inventories are being worked down and unemployment figures are falling too.

If we choose to believe all we read—that business is not only good but that it is going to boom again in the next few months—then we can look for the usual change. The boom spells inflation and inflation means higher interest rates to slow it down.

The signs to watch are what happens to the bond market after the November elections. Don't forget that low interest rates were forced on Eisenhower's administration and are in direct contrast with its original policy.

So much for the bond market, which is rather a dull affair anyway. Let's look at the stock market. We have seen one rather important trend this year which is somewhat new to the Canadian market by virtue of its magnitude. There has been a number of large Funds formed in the U.S.A. for the purpose of purchasing Canadian equities. Their main purpose is capital appreciation and not income. Most of these Funds will pay no divi-

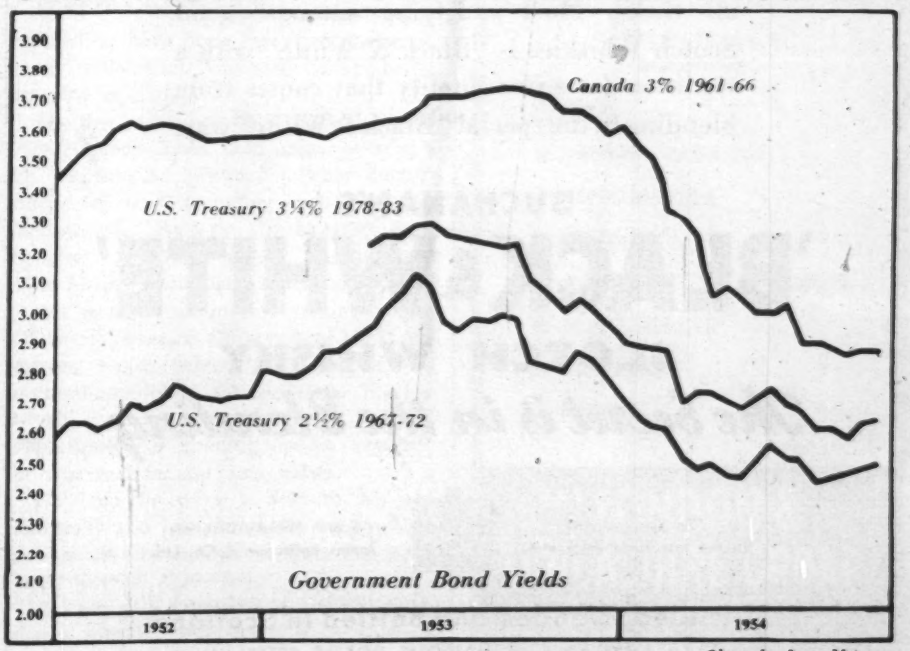
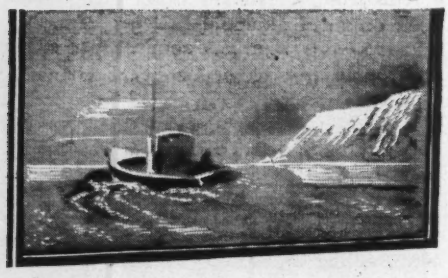


Chart by Ivor Murray



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dends to their shareholders. We thus conclude that, irrespective of the purchases made, the action is speculation and not investment.

Purchases made are in our better class, blue-chip high-grade Canadian Common stocks. Naturally the "Funds" do not wish to move our market prices up if it can be avoided because it costs them more to buy. On the other hand, the money is there to be invested without undue delay.

There is one thing to keep in mind about our Canadian common stocks. There are relatively few of them in comparison with the U.S. market. This is particularly true of our better grade common stocks of the type the "Funds" are buying. Thus, a concentration of buying orders among the shares of a few companies can have a very marked effect on the price of the shares.

Quite obviously these "Funds" are not buying on a short term basis. They must have their sights set on growth, not over two or three years, but perhaps fifteen or twenty years or even longer.

It would be rather disturbing for us to think otherwise. What has been purchased will be sold later. What would the results be if several of these Funds decided simultaneously to liquidate their holdings? The Canadian market would not be able to digest large sales. Our market is not a "broad" one like the New York market. The Canadian market faced with large offerings from U.S. sources would be a one-way street and all of that down hill. Canadian buyers just don't exist at the present time to take up large block offerings. We saw that only too well about two years ago when the Western Oil market turned down. The market had been developed in the main by bursts of over-enthusiastic U.S. capital. When the U.S. interests wanted to sell, they found few buyers. We are all aware of the position of the Western Oil market today.

I draw this comparison because what is going on today in our better common stocks is also speculation. In the final analysis it is not the speculator who regulates the market, it is the investor. It is the man who expects a fair return on his investments.

The word "trend" conveys the idea of something that happens gradually and over a long period of time. The trends we have mentioned are short and dynamic in nature. As such their influence on business can carry punches that will have immediate effects. We can't rely on cycles any more in an economy like ours. We must be on the watch for the small signs of activity that precede the avalanche. No businessman today can afford to underrate the Government's power to change the whole direction of business by a change in money rates.

Who's Who in Business

Challenge and an Opportunity

By John Irwin

J. BRADLEY STREIT, mining executive and financier, is a big genial man with a unique ability to combine ambitious planning with relaxation. "I have two homes," he says, "one in the fastest growing country in the world and the other in Florida, the fastest growing state in the U.S.A. I live in Toronto for seven months and spend five at Miami Beach." He is president or director of more than a dozen gold mines and has a big stake in many other interests, the most important being Maule Industries (chairman of the board) and the Omnibus Corporation of New York.

Ashley & Crippen

J. BRADLEY STREIT

Mr. Streit's advice to young men, "to work a little harder and a little more intelligently than the other fellow", could be the secret of his own success. At the same time, he says, there must be some luck around. "If the ball bounces this way, it's a touchdown. If it bounces the other way, you're out of luck."

"Brad" Streit was born in Birmingham, Alabama, one of nine children of a prominent builder. At high school and at Auburn College he was an outstanding athlete. "My early ambition was to become a baseball player, but my family wouldn't hear of it." It was no coincidence that several decades later he became a director of the Toronto Maple Leafs.

He went to Princeton (class of 1915) and was an outstanding football player, scoring more touchdowns than any player in the east. He made the All-American team in 1913 as a fullback. On the wall above his desk in his eighth storey downtown Toronto office hangs a framed faded press cutting which boldly announces "Streit—Princeton's Pride".

Leaving University with a degree in engineering, he became a salesman for Studebaker in New York and in his first year won a $1,000 prize for making the most sales. On America's entry into World War I, he became a Captain in charge of Motor Transport in France. May, 1919, found him back in New York, with the Goodrich Rubber Company in charge of sales to car manufacturers. In 1923 he set up on his own as a manufacturers' agent, selling automotive castings.

Among his many friends were the Fisher brothers (of Fisher Body fame) who introduced him to the firm of W. E. Hutton, New York stockbrokers. "Everyone seemed to be making money and I played the market, and at Fisher's suggestion, I joined Huttons in 1927." He soon built up a large clientele, including several people who invested in Canada. A June day in 1934 was a turning point. "A client became all excited about a drill hole up in Canada. I went up to see for myself, returned to New York right away — to resign." He became a Canadian citizen and a member of the Toronto, Canadian and Calgary Stock Exchanges and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. He has built up a large brokerage business and is reputed to have been the direct cause of many millions of American dollars being invested in Canada.

His first investment in Canada was the New Golden Rose gold mine of which he was elected president. Other investments followed, including such mines as Yellowknife, Bear, Chesterville, New Senator, Broulan, Giant Yellowknife, Yale Lead, Consolidated East Crest Oil.

But perhaps his biggest venture is the Chemical Research Corporation. He is the moving figure behind the Corporation's multimillion-dollar enterprises in Florida which he sees as a challenge and an opportunity for building up an "empire" in construction and real estate.

He feels he owes a debt to his old university and has generously set up four permanent scholarships for Canadian boys to go through Princeton.

A keen golf enthusiast, a recreation he shares with his wife, he is a member of several exclusive clubs.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 271

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THIRTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1954 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the FIRST day of NOVEMBER 1954, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th September 1954. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
N. J. McKINNON,
General Manager

Toronto, 3rd September 1954

Gold & Dross

By W. P. Snead

Tungsten Corporation

I HOLD *shares of Tungsten Corp. that cost 50 cents per share. What chance, if any, has one in getting out even?—M. M., Cobourg, Ont.*

All of the recent activity in this company has been directed towards exploration of the recently acquired uranium prospect in the Bancroft area. The original properties in the Northwest Territories have been inactive for some time as operations cannot be conducted profitably.

Only surface exploration has been carried out at the Bancroft property, and until a drilling program is conducted it is impossible even to guess as to whether commercial ore values and tonnages exist.

As the company recently sold 100,000 shares of Centre Lake Uranium to bolster its financial position, it appears that more funds are needed to continue the exploration work. If more capital is required, it may be necessary either to increase the present share capital of 4 million shares or to reorganize the company, as only 233,412 shares remain unissued.

Such an event, followed by an underwriting and accompanied by drill-hole news, might possibly push the stock up to your purchase level.

Dunvegin Mines

I PURCHASED *shares in Dunvegin Mines at double the present price of 12 cents. Is this company active? Do you advise holding?—P. W., Winnipeg.*

The company is reported to be exploring base metal property at Manitouwadge and 118 claims in Kenogaming township near Sudbury. No progress reports have been issued on what, if anything, has been discovered. You could continue to hold in the hopes of news.

Roy Silver

WHAT IS *your opinion of Roy Silver Mines? I bought several thousand shares of this at 5½ cents. Should I continue to hold it or sell at the present price of 6?—J. M., Toronto.*

This is another of the companies that were promoted in the cobalt boom of a few years ago to revive some of the old silver-cobalt mines in the Cobalt area.

Work so far has been concentrated on the "Farr" cobalt-copper vein, and milling of this ore commenced last February with an output of 50 tons per day. The shipment of concentrates commenced in April. The company stated that it hoped to reach

a 100-ton per day rate, at which a profitable level of operation could be achieved.

Looking at the record, it is evident that financing has been a major problem, with recent options being made at ten cents per share. The share capital was increased in May from 5.5 million to 7.5 million shares and 5,255,575 shares were outstanding at the end of August.

As the market price reflects, this large capitalization provides a small equity per share and considering the small size of the operation it appears that only a new underwriting will provide the means of stimulating any market action in the stock. Barring that, you are in for a long patient siege.

Jackson Basin

I HAVE SHARES *in Jackson Basin Mining Co. purchased at 10 cents. Has this company any future?—J. W. N., Ladysmith, BC.*

Jackson Basin holds a 17-claim base metal property near Kaslo, BC. Production was started this summer, with 1,500 tons of ore being milled per month on a custom basis by Western Exploration Co. Operating costs are estimated at $13.50 per ton, leaving an operating profit of $11.50 per ton. Completion of the mill on the property should reduce the operating costs.

The last report on underground work showed an improvement in the ore grade, with considerably more silver and lead being encountered. From this it appears that operations should be on a profitable basis. And, as there seem to be possibilities of expanding operations, it would appear worthwhile to continue to hold your stock.

Lake Wasa

WOULD YOU *comment on Lake Wasa Mining Corp.? It has had a long fall from its price in the dollars down to the current 22 cents. If there should be a revival in the gold-mining industry, are this mine's ore reserves sufficient to warrant production?—M. S., Toronto.*

With the Soviet Government continuing to sell gold in the London and Paris markets, the prospects of any change in the price of gold by the United States seems so remote that it is hardly worth considering. The prospects of a slump severe enough to put gold-mining back in the high-profit classification seems equally remote.

Under present conditions, the 2,370,000 tons of ore outlined on the Lake Wasa property cannot be considered commercial, for the grade of 0.154 has a gross value of $5.39 per ton. While mining costs would be low on this property, it would take a big increase in the price of gold to make it a commercial proposition. The disposal of the equipment would seem to verify this.

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Usually, a person who secures accurate information and sound advice before making investment decisions.

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About the only hope of a revival of interest in this stock is the possibility that the directors will decide to embark upon a venture on a new property. Otherwise you might have to leave the stock to your grandchildren.

Tetra Uranium

I WOULD APPRECIATE *your opinion on Tetra Uranium Mines purchased at 25 cents.—M. M., Sarnia, Ont.*

This company has been active in just about every uranium area in the country, from Beaverlodge to Maisonneuve in Quebec. So far, only exploration of a surface type has been conducted on any of the properties, and without diamond drilling it is impossible to guess whether they contain anything of value or just good hard rock.

The last report received on Tetra stated that values from 0.07 per cent to 0.15 per cent of uranium had been obtained from samples. An average grade below 0.1 per cent can hardly be considered commercial land ore and, unless the average is raised by drilling results, not much enthusiasm can be entertained for the property.

Like all promotional stocks, it has been sold in the hopes of finding an ore deposit in sufficient size and grade to warrant commercial development. At this stage it is anybody's guess.

New Calumet

I BOUGHT *1000 shares of New Calumet at $2.00 per share and it is now quoted at .65 to .70 with no activity in it. Is there a possibility of a recovery here or would it be better to transfer to Anglo-Canadian Development? — J. M. M., Toronto.*

Like other zinc producers New Calumet has felt the effect of the chronic oversupply of this metal in the world markets. Despite the stock-piling activities of the U.S. government, which has brought a slight rise in the price of zinc, inventories in U.S. producers' hands at the end of August totalled 193,285 tons. While this figure was 16,543 tons lower than the record high in May, it was 75,388 tons above a year ago.

With steel producers, a major market for zinc, still operating under 70 per cent of capacity, and the auto industry, another major consumer, in the throes of model changes, the prospects for zinc consumption show little chance of early improvement.

While New Calumet has, with the addition of a new shaft, been able to mine a higher grade of ore, the results will not be reflected in their earnings until the new shaft has been paid for. A recovery does not appear likely for some time.

Although Anglo-Canadian Development is a larger company with a diversified interest in both pulp and paper and mining in Newfoundland, it does not inspire much confidence. Net profits have been declining steadily since 1951, from $1.50 per share to $0.53 in 1953. The current dividend of $0.60 provides a yield of 5.5 per cent, but it appears unlikely that this rate will improve. It is suggested that you consider some other issue with more possibilities of capital appreciation.

In Brief

SHOULD I *sell Consolidated Mining and Smelting, purchased at 17½, or hold?—G. A. P., Calgary.*

Take your profit.

I HOLD *shares in Duprat Mines. Can you tell me anything about this company? —R. P. L., Belleville, Ont.*

Just that it's a dead duck.

I BOUGHT *Bouscadillac for a quick trade some time ago. Any hopes of an advance? —B. A. C., Montreal.*

It all depends upon what the drilling near Oka turns up.

CAN YOU TELL ME *anything about an old mining company called Granite Poorman Mines? I found some certificates among some old records.—P. H. R., Vancouver.*

Just that it was well named.

WHAT WOULD *you do with 2,000 shares of High Crest Oils bought at 40 cents? Hold? Sell? Or buy more to average down?—C. V. H., Edmonton.*

Hold, but don't average down.

COULD YOU *give me any information on Great Hope Gold Mines?—P. B., Oshawa, Ont.*

No hope.

I HOLD *shares of Buffaddison. Should I sell them or keep them at the present price of 5 cents?—W. J. S., Calgary.*

Get your nickel back.

ONE YEAR AGO, *I purchased 2,000 shares of Nationwide Minerals. It is quoted at 15-25 cents now. Would you recommend holding or selling this stock?—R. D., Kyle, Sask.*

I wouldn't own it.

CAN YOU *tell me whether shares of Canadian Eagle Oil are of any value?—R. B. D., Toronto.*

Total assets consist of one feather.

TO WHICH *group do shares of Monogram Petroleums belong? Gold or Dross? —V. Z., Kitchener, Ont.*

The Dross.

•

Readers requesting information from Gold & Dross must limit their inquiries to one stock and give their name and address in full. The purchase price of the stock should be stated.

Sure-footed
under all operating conditions!

Tough baby? *You bet!*

But there's a lot more to it than that. For, over the most rugged terrain . . . under the very worst weather conditions, your GMC truck will more than hold its own, and show its superiority every time.

These GMC trucks are built to "take it" both on and off the highway. Each one is designed for maximum efficiency and economy under the toughest operating conditions. You get real *grip*—that extra measure of sure-footed safety with any load or on any road.

LET YOUR GMC DEALER SHOW YOU ALL THE ADVANTAGES NOW!

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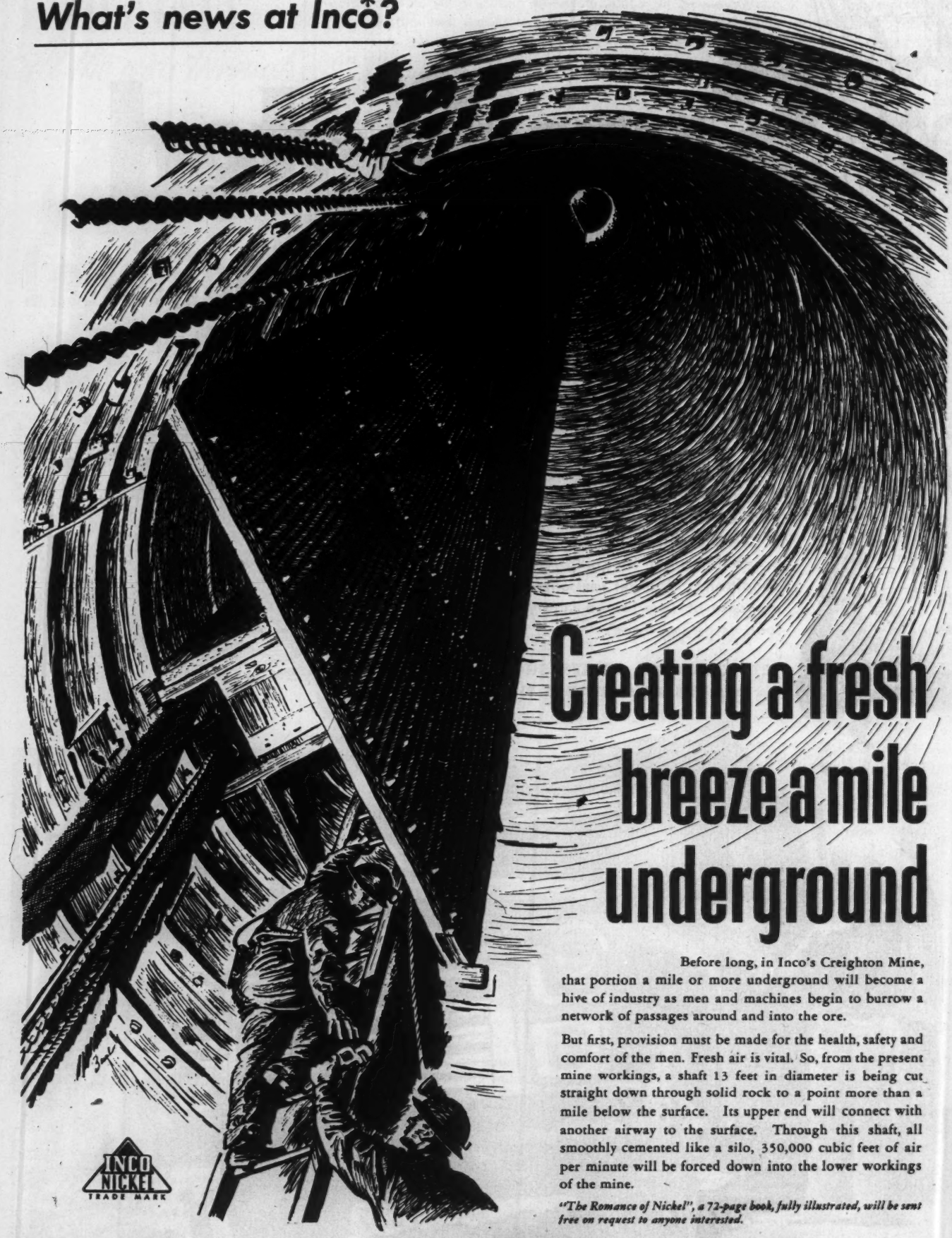
SYMBOL OF QUALITY

GENERAL MOTORS PRODUCTS OF CANADA LIMITED — OSHAWA, ONT.

What's news at Inco*?



Creating a fresh breeze a mile underground

Before long, in Inco's Creighton Mine, that portion a mile or more underground will become a hive of industry as men and machines begin to burrow a network of passages around and into the ore.

But first, provision must be made for the health, safety and comfort of the men. Fresh air is vital. So, from the present mine workings, a shaft 13 feet in diameter is being cut straight down through solid rock to a point more than a mile below the surface. Its upper end will connect with another airway to the surface. Through this shaft, all smoothly cemented like a silo, 350,000 cubic feet of air per minute will be forced down into the lower workings of the mine.

"The Romance of Nickel", a 72-page book, fully illustrated, will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

INCO NICKEL TRADE MARK

*** THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED · 25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO**

Advertising

Steady Pay-Off

By John Carlton

SIXTEEN of the largest national advertisers on this continent, most of them operating in Canada, have paid dividends steadily for a period of more than half a century. A recent survey of one hundred leading advertisers of consumer products and services, made by *Sales Management,* shows that 48 have paid dividends every year for 20 to 73 years; 25 have paid for less than 20 years. The remaining 25 are privately owned and do not publish financial statements. One conclusion arrived at in the survey is "The larger the advertiser, the steadier his long-term dividend payments". The oldest steady-payers include Procter & Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive, General Mills, General Electric, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco and Sterling Drugs. All but the Reynolds organization have Canadian subsidiaries ranking among the leading advertisers here.

Mysterious Sinking

The makers of Ivory soap ("It Floats") have disclosed that in the fifty years of the soap's history seven cakes have sunk. The first sinking occurred in 1943 and the second a year later. With the second mishap, the news reached the press and made headlines from coast to coast. Recently, Procter & Gamble revealed that since then, five other cakes of Ivory have, "for mysterious and unaccountable reasons, gone to the bottom and stayed there".

New Cleansing Agents

Fears that detergents will relegate the bar of laundry soap to the status of a museum piece are premature despite the fact that sales of the synthetics look as though they might forge ahead of those for soap before long. The advance of the new cleansing agents has been sensational, largely because of the huge sums spent in advertising. Newcomers are currently being promoted with budgets that few laundry soaps have known at any one time even in their palmiest days. By interesting coincidence, Montsanto took full pages in newspapers to announce "All", described as "the biggest advance in washing since the automatic washer" and on the same day Lux new liquid detergent was also proclaimed in large space. Not far behind came another new arrival, Maple Leaf liquid detergent, which, with lanolin as an ingredient, "actually helps keep the hands soft, smooth, lovely".

"Now, I DON'T get jittery when I look at the STOCK QUOTATIONS"

"There was a time when I felt nervous the moment I turned to the financial section of my paper," writes Mr. W. . . . "Now I've got rid of all that. Instead of trying to diagnose my own financial ailments, I've switched these responsibilities to the skilled financial specialists at Investors Mutual of Canada. Today I feel my principal is unusually secure. I can count on getting my dividends *every* quarter. And there's a good opportunity for long term capital gains."

Increasing thousands of Canadians, in all walks of life, are turning to Investors Mutual for the very same reasons. The moment you become a shareholder in Investors Mutual, you become part-owner of more than 100 fine securities in a wide range of companies across the country. Because you are sharing in Canada's miraculous growth, your investment dollars are largely protected against the dangers of depreciation through inflation.

Ceaseless vigilance in the field of finance is the day-in, day-out work performed by the highly trained specialists of Investors Mutual—to the benefit of our clients.

Profit by all these advantages offered you by Investors Mutual—the fastest growing Mutual Fund in Canada! Contact your local Investors Syndicate representative *today*.

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When *they* go abroad—they fly *B·O·A·C*

Like father, like son! With the same distinguished background, both choose B.O.A.C. . . . and for the same reasons . . . the little niceties as well as the big advantages of this fine service.

The smart Bond Street bag presented to every passenger . . . as well as the smooth, over-the-weather flight of B.O.A.C. double-deck Stratocruisers. The choice vintages and excellent cuisine . . . as well as the supreme comfort of a full-length sleeper berth. The expert service in the downstairs lounge . . . as well as the airmanship of the B.O.A.C. flight crew, schooled in twenty million miles of trans-atlantic flying experience.

Next time, try this ONLY all-first-class service between Montreal and Britain. From then on, you, too, will say:

"When I go abroad, I fly B.O.A.C."

THE **Monarch**
Montreal-London Direct
and the equally luxurious
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Insurance

Errors and Omissions

By William Sclater

WHEN WE LEAVE undone those things which we ought to have done and thereby exemplify our human fallibility to the sins of error and omission, we must accept the hard fact that our responsibilities in such matters may involve us in very serious consequences.

An error, whether it is made by a stenographer or a senior partner, can incur a legal liability for which a firm may be held responsible. In the hustle and bustle of modern business such errors are oftentimes easily made and can also be costly. That is why the insurance underwriters, with an eye to such things as consequence, have devised an instrument of protection for the modern businessman.

The coverage is known as an Errors and Omissions policy. It has one primary prerequisite: the errors it provides financial protection against are honest errors. The other kind of error, involving wilful or malicious intent, is also recognized, but that must be dealt with separately.

The series of coverages under which this protection is made available comes under the general heading of "Professional Indemnity". It is a good descriptive title because the coverage, in general, provides for any claims arising from any negligent act, error or omission on the part of the Insured in the course of his professional duties.

Such negligent acts, errors and omissions are not too difficult to define. A lawyer's clerk can make a mistake in searching a title. An insurance agent may fail to write or renew a policy as instructed, or fail to provide sufficient insurance, or to detect a mistake in coverage. A trust company official may be negligent by failing to sell a security when instructed to do so and thereby fail to get the better price which was then available.

The "Firm" in this type of policy includes any or all partners or officials who "belong" to the Firm at the time the policy is written, who "belonged" to a predecessor firm or who join the firm during the term of the policy. The usual common exclusions to a policy of Errors and Omissions insurance are claims which arise from libel, slander, bankruptcy and malicious or criminal acts or omissions.

The amount of insurance which may be purchased under this form of protection ranges, in most cases, from $5,000 up, but there are, theoretically, no limits to the

A question for **married women**

What will happen after your husband's Will is read? . . .

Will you, personally, have to struggle with all the details of Succession Duties, taxes, transfers . . . and raising the needed cash to meet immediate and urgent expenses?

OR will you be at the whim of a "spare-time" Executor . . . whose service will be at your disposal only when "time permits."

OR will the burden and worry of administration be lifted from your shoulders by the capable, kindly and expert services of a National Trust Officer?

We think women should have a say in who will be appointed Executor for them, or co-Executor with them. And we find that most husbands agree.

Your inquiries are invited.

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M-24

amount of indemnity which may be contracted for. Deductible clauses are applicable, depending upon the circumstances. Where there is a deductible clause, the Insured contracts to pay the first agreed amount of any claim and, in return, the underwriters agree to allow a percentage reduction in the amount of the premium. In the case of architects and allied risks the deductible feature is compulsory. It varies in accordance with the amount of indemnity purchased.

Some idea of the cost of this type of coverage may be gained from the fact that each risk is rated by the number of persons involved in the Insured Firm's operations, and these are, in turn, broken down into senior and junior personnel and general clerical personnel. A sample case might be a legal office where six persons were employed and an indemnity protection of $50,000 was involved. The annual premium in such a sample firm would be approximately $130.

It is impossible to generalize with respect to cost. Coverage varies widely between risks as does the amount at risk and the functions of various employees.

Most Canadian firms enjoy a fine reputation for probity. Practically any reputable legal firm, insurance agency or other business firm providing professional services will go to great lengths to avoid making mistakes. Much pressure of business in unexpectedly busy times, however, often results in the employment of staff who are not as fully trained or experienced as would otherwise be insisted upon. This increases the margin for error. Seniors cannot check personally on everything that is done in the firm's responsibility and the hazard of possible financial loss is present to a serious degree. It is this liability which Errors and Omissions insurance safeguards against.

For Home-owners

THE AVERAGE home-owner is primarily concerned with insurance protection against a catastrophic loss or destruction of his Personal Property—the usual contents of his dwelling. Thus the broadening forms that substitute for the Personal Property Floater are well worth investigation.

Among these modern forms is the Dwelling Contents Floater, an Inland Marine cover. It is identical with the Personal Property Floater in that it covers scheduled property on an All-Risks basis. On unscheduled personal property, the protection is afforded on a Named Perils basis, which includes fire, lightning, the Extended Coverage endorsement, vandalism and malicious mischief, burglary and robbery; theft of trunks, travelling bags or other packages in transit, water escape, collision, overturning or derailment of transport conveyance and earthquake.

Another form is the Householders' Protective Floater, which provides Named Perils cover for both scheduled and unscheduled property, the Named Perils being fire, the Extended Coverage endorsement, vandalism and malicious mischief, hold-up, burglary, robbery, theft and larceny, water escape from overflowing kitchen or bathroom fixtures, burst or leaking water-pipes, earthquake and collision, overturn or derailment of transporting conveyance.

There is a Householders' Limited Theft cover available either as an endorsement to Fire and Personal Liability policies or as a Casualty contract. In this, theft is defined as "any act of stealing". One cover is for theft from the premises and the other for theft away from the premises. Protection is also afforded for damage to the premises and to the insured property by theft or attempted theft. It does not provide for "mysterious disappearance" presumed as due to theft and, while not so broad as the Residence and Outside policy, is written at a much lower rate.

The purpose of these policy forms is, of course, to provide protection to homeowners whose average values do not justify the heavier expense of all-risk coverages or broader theft protection. It is recognized, however, that protection should be afforded on an all-risk basis to specific articles of value which the average homeowner may possess, such as a diamond ring, a fur coat or a camera.

Who says women know nothing about investments?

Women buy a lot more than groceries these days . . . and this is the time of year value conscious women arrange to buy Canada Savings Bonds . . . for themselves and for their families.

For the Canada Savings Bonds you'll want . . . telephone, write or come in . . . whichever is most convenient to you.

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women

THE VANCOUVER *Symphony Society is celebrating its Silver Anniversary this season, the opening concert being on Oct. 17. Recently, the Society sponsored the annual Vancouver International Horse Show, where these pictures were taken. Top is April ffrench-Mullen of County Kildare, Ireland, with Seamus and Minstrel, owned by Dr. and Mrs. S. T. R. Sarjeant.*

ABOVE *are (l to r) Mrs. Robert R. Keay, whose husband is treasurer of the Symphony Society, Mrs. Norman Drysdale and Mrs. Thomas K. Laidlaw.*

AT RIGHT *are other members of the Symphony Society who took an active part on Horse Show committees: l to r, Mrs. Eldred C. MacPherson, Mrs. John G. C. Hall, Mrs. John Shakespeare, and Mrs. Arthur Andrews. The mare, Sin York, is owned by Mrs. Shakespeare.*

Photos: Eric Skipsey

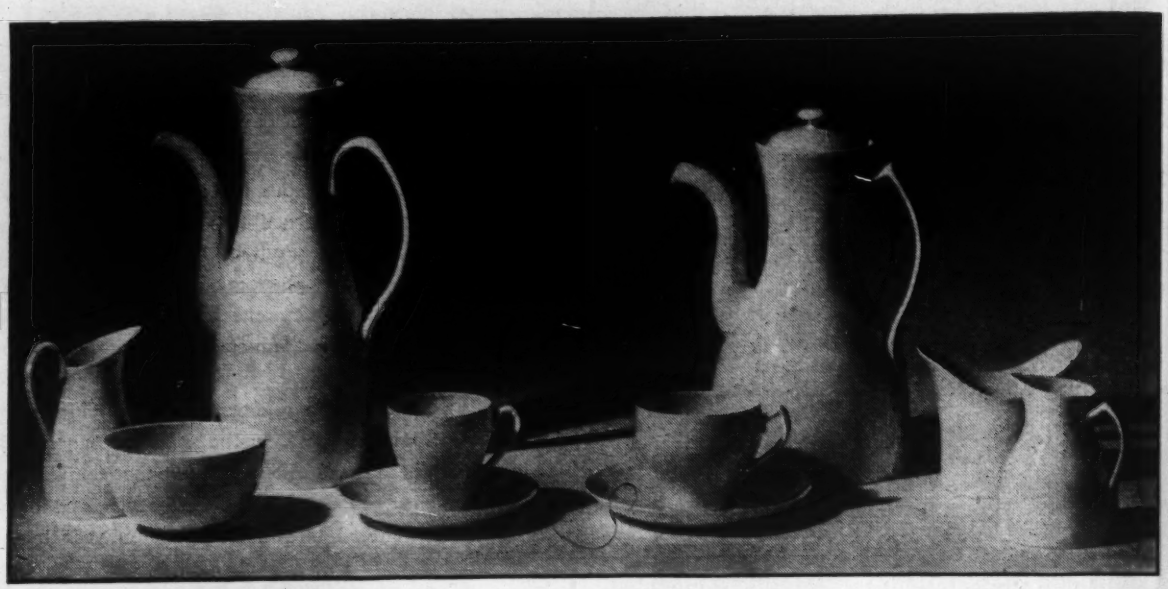
Conversation Pieces:

"CANADA too hot, too cold," our Chinese laundryman once complained indignantly. Our climate, ranging from 90° above zero to 40° below in civilized centres, may very well seem outrageous to an Oriental. The native Canadian, however, has learned to accept these extravagant temperature ranges and even profit by them. Otherwise, how are we to account for the phenomenal stamina and spirit of our four Canadian feminine prodigies, Marilyn Bell, Marlene Stewart, Barbara Ann Scott and Shirley Thomas?

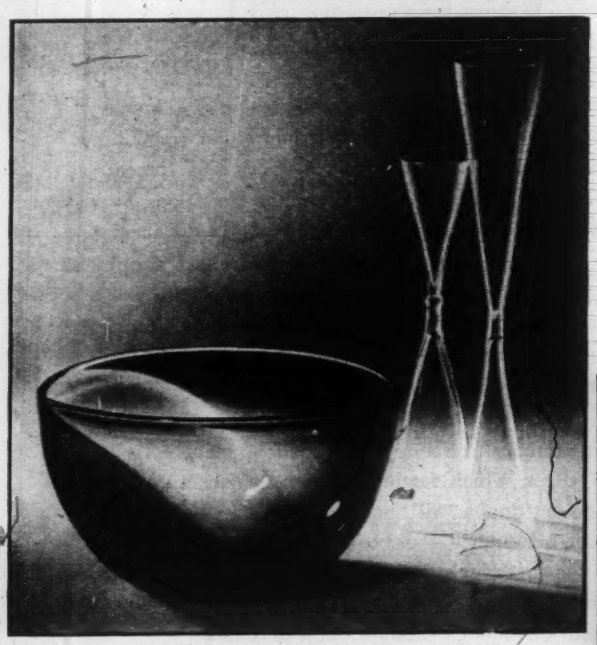
We aren't denying, of course, that natural endowment plays a predominant part in the achievements of this remarkable quartet. We are just suggesting that native conditioning can't be entirely ignored. Europeans who have shivered and sweltered through a Canadian year have frequently pointed out that Canada is a country that encourages survival the hard way. Perhaps the same thing may be said for Canadian achievement.

In any case, we are happy to congratulate Shirley Thomas of Ottawa on her recent horse-show triumphs in Ireland, the Netherlands and England. Miss Thomas was forced to meet all sorts of difficult and unfamiliar conditions by way of jumps and special hazards and handicaps. She took them cheerfully and easily, won the Republic of Ireland Trophy at the Dublin Horse Show, placed second in the Netherlands show and earned admiring tributes from riding experts wherever she appeared. In fact, her performance was, among other things, a triumph of Canadian adaptability.

ODDITIES in a recent London fashion show included a "Lollypop" dress, which features a monkey jacket edged with a stand-out double frill, and a harem skirt with a tucked-under hemline. It looks a little as though the wearer were caught by the up-draught in a fun-house. It doesn't, however, look like a lollypop. To add to the season's general confusion, designer John Cavanaugh brought out a pink lamé Scarab jacket. This has a flat front and a rounded back and is designed for the rather special types who might conceivably be interested in looking like a scarab.



SWEDEN: *mocha set and coffee set in glazed china, designed by artist Arthur Percy.*



"Design In Scandinavia"

On Exhibit in Toronto and Ottawa

FAMOUS *Swedish designer, Ingeborg Lundin (at right) and above, some of her glass pieces.*

FINLAND: *decorative stoneware sculptures by Michael Schilkini.*

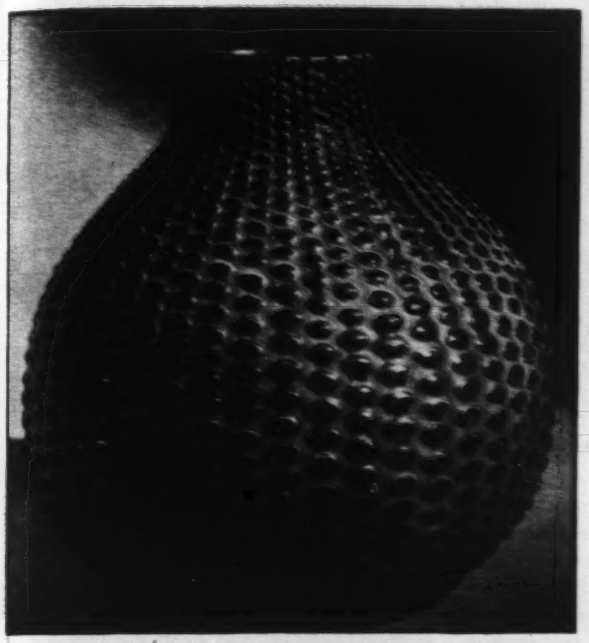
NEXT WEEK, a travelling exhibit of 700 Scandinavian objects arrives at the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, and moves on to the National Gallery, Ottawa, on Jan. 1. Included are glass, ceramics, silver, furniture and textiles, every piece chosen by the Scandinavian countries as representative of their best work.

The theme underlying Scandinavian designs might well be a restatement of an old Greek principle: structure can be its own ornament. This is evident in the "functional" simplicity of the pieces from the exhibit shown on these pages.

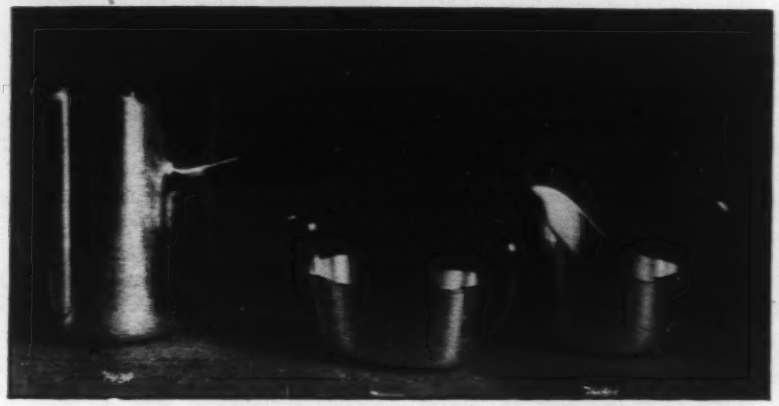
Design can be a projection of a national spirit. Doris Ann Wood, Home Planning Adviser at Toronto Eaton's, explains the Scandinavian interest in the "modern" trend by noting the fact that the peoples themselves "like the natural look in things and are honest in their use of materials".

She also believes the reason Scandinavia has been so successful in its outside markets as well is because its designers are actual craftsmen, not merely drawing-board designers. Consequently, even the manufactured articles have a hand-made appearance.

Miss Wood is lecturing on the Scandinavian exhibit on Oct. 20, in the "Charm School for the Home", a weekly series held in Eaton's Round Room, College Street.



DENMARK: *brown-toned black Sung glaze vase by Axel Salto.*



NORWAY: *modern coffee pot, cream and sugar, in silver, in a style that illustrates the simplicity of design that has made Scandinavian products so popular in the last ten years.*

DENMARK: *sterling silver teapot with ivory handle, by Karl Gustav Hansen.*

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Letters

Duplessis the Hero

YOU HAVE consistently criticized Premier Duplessis of Quebec. Perhaps now, with details of the arrogance of Mr. St. Laurent being made evident, you will admit your error . . .

It should be clear to everyone now that Mr. Duplessis is the only provincial premier in Canada with, to put it bluntly, guts — the great courage needed to oppose the overweening power of central authority . . . If the other provincial leaders saw as clearly as Mr. Duplessis does that the ever-growing strength of the Federal Government leads inevitably to a greater loss of individual liberty, they too would renounce their beggarly agreements with Ottawa and view with suspicion any Federal offer of "assistance".

It would be a great mistake to think that Mr. Duplessis is fighting only for the *Canadien*. He is doing that, but also he is fighting the battle of every Canadian who is willing to think of himself as an individual and not the servant of an overpowering bureaucracy. Each province has its own character and a government that, so much closer to those governed, understands that character. The more remote, the more powerful a government becomes, the more difficult it is for the people to control. That is what is happening at Ottawa, and that is the reason for Mr. Duplessis's opposition . . .

Quebec City GERARD BAILLARGEON

Church Booklet

AS A United Church minister, I am amazed at the recognition given by newspapers, and your own journal, to the statements of people who have no knowledge — "except what they read in the newspapers" — of the booklet written by Dr. A. Reynolds for the United Church.

The word "attack" is constantly used, suggesting the book is an attack on Roman Catholicism. It is nothing of the kind, as its title suggests, and sub-title makes explicit: "What's the Difference?", Protestant and Roman Catholic beliefs compared. It is a booklet for the instruction of United Church people, and of the same temper as many Roman Catholic publications for the instruction of Roman Catholics. The book simply illustrates, without malice, how Protestantism and Roman Catholicism exist as branches of the same religion.

Toronto RICHARD SIMPSON

The Restless Wraith

AMUSING as was your correspondent's nomination of Mackenzie King as the Greatest Canadian, it could not match for pure comedy the recent revelation of a newspaperman that he had conversed with the ghost of King in the hallowed grounds of Kingsmere . . . I do not doubt that the apparition was authentic — the caution and colorlessness of the conversation should be evidence enough. The most interesting thing about the incident, however, is the fact that the spirit of the late Prime Minister is still wandering disconsolately about Kingsmere, which would indicate that he has been something less than successful in his politicking in Paradise . . .

Ottawa DAVID E. EMMETT

Comic Books

WE ARE INTERESTED to note that a Toronto School Trustee considers it worthwhile to check the contents of "Weird" Comics, as mentioned in a recent issue.

Parents, librarians, religious leaders and teachers rarely take time to read the more undesirable titles among the comics.

Since 1949, it has been illegal to sell, distribute or publish a crime comic in Canada. Here, in British Columbia, since May of this year, forty-five titles of Crime and Horror Comics have been withdrawn from circulation by the distributors—due partly to the pressure of public opinion and the fear of prosecution . . .

The law does not forbid the importation of Crime Comics into Canada. The list of prohibited goods, under the Tariff Item, includes those publications which are immoral, treasonable or seditious. This situation appears worthy of further consideration by the Federal Government.

British Columbia is the first Canadian Province to exercise some control over the Crime Comics. It is hoped that public opinion will soon be sufficiently aroused, so that all provinces will take measures to see that this law is enforced.

Victoria ELEANOR E. GRAY
Chairman, Special Committee on Crime Comics,
BC Parent-Teacher Federation

Of Many Things

YOUR SUGGESTION that a royalty for the author be imposed as a subscriber's fee for library service is absurd. In the first place, the problem of collection would be enormous. Secondly, small though it might be, the addition of the fee might very well discourage a great many people from using the libraries — and heaven knows, few enough do in any case, Canadians being a particularly illiterate race. Thirdly, it would be a device to fatten the profits of publishers, whose duty it should be to see that authors get adequate recompense — although it must be said that, considering the standard of most of what is published today, the writers should be paying the publishers . . .

Toronto JEAN CANBY

A SICKENING sign of the times was the furious beating of editorial thundermugs after a few sturdy young men at Varsity and Queens took time off for a few playful pranks. A soft heart is a greater possession than a soft head . . . I say Hooraw for the young 'uns.

Kingston, Ont. FRED BURGESS

WITH reference to your item "Stormy Names", a twister is the (slang) name given to a tornado, while you were writing about hurricanes, something entirely different . . .

Halifax T. D. O'MALLEY

INDEX

	PAGE
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ENGINEER	23
BOOKS	19
BUSINESS	31
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	13
GOLD & DROSS	34
LETTER FROM NEW YORK	9
OTTAWA LETTER	16
SHOPPING CENTRES	5
WOMEN	43

SATURDAY NIGHT
ESTABLISHED 1887
VOL. 70, NO. 2 WHOLE NO. 3206

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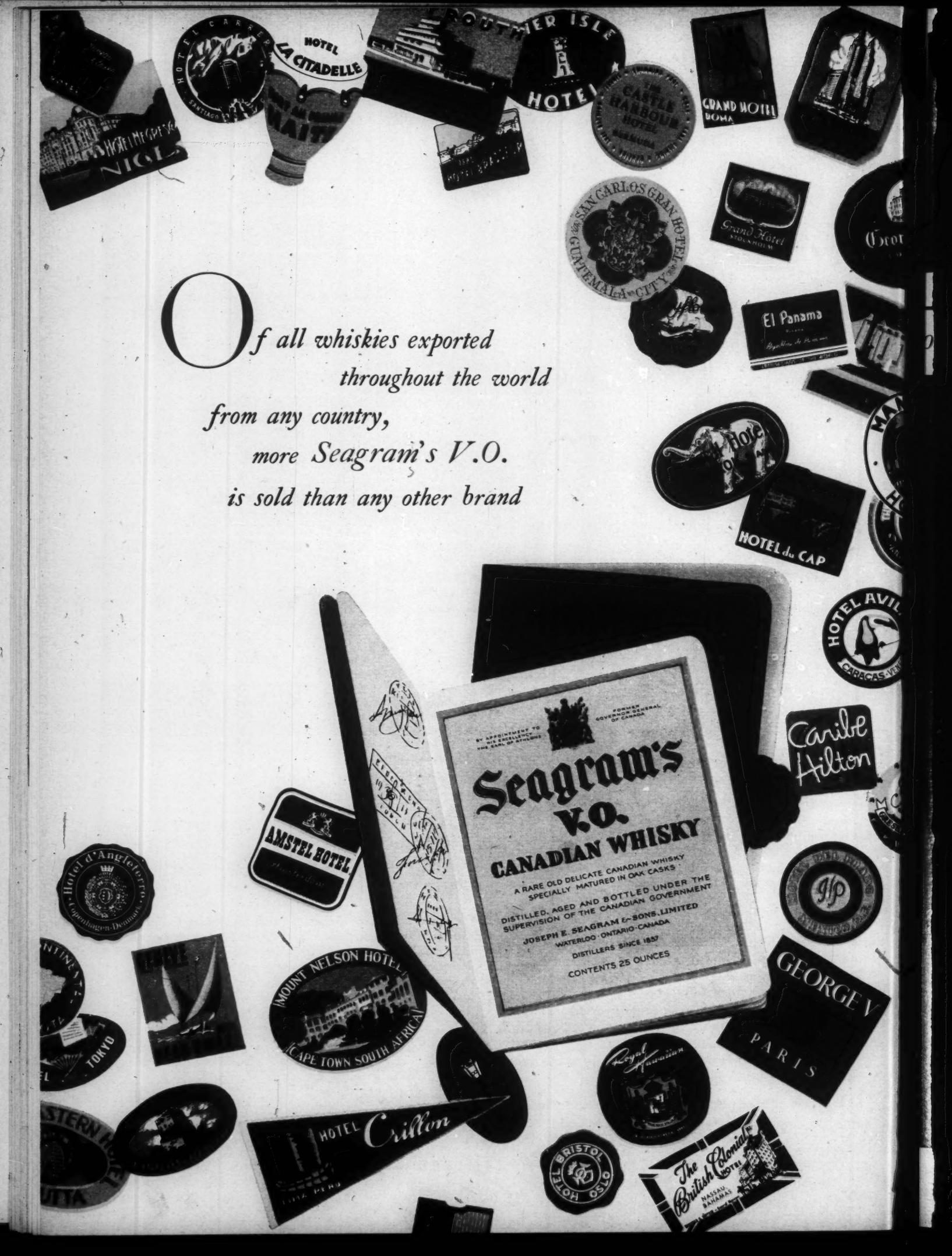

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